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## GREEKS REFUSE TO GIVE UP ARMS ON DEMAND OF ALLIES

Request Based on War Material  
Handed Over to  
Germans and Bulgars

### CRIPPLE DEFENCE

Is Government's Reply; Pe-  
loponnesus Station Oc-  
cupied by French

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Athens, November 23.—French  
blue-jackets have occupied the  
Peloponnesus railway station.

Admiral Fournet's recent demand  
was for the surrender of war material,  
including 18 batteries of field-  
artillery, 40,000 Mannlicher rifles, 140  
machine-guns, 50 motor vans and a  
considerable quantity of ammunition.  
He contended that this would  
equalize the quantity of war-material  
handed over to the Germans and  
Bulgars by the Greeks.

The Government replied that the  
Entente had already taken 191  
modern guns from Greece, while the  
guns given to the Germans and  
Bulgars were obsolete. They further  
contended that acquiescence with the  
demand would constitute a hostile act  
towards the Central Powers, besides  
disabling Greece from defending  
herself. Consequently, the demand  
was refused.

Admiral Fournet has also ordered  
all enemy Consuls and members of  
the enemy archeological schools to quit.

### ITALIAN VICTORY

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Rome, November 23.—An official  
despatch from Macedonia reports:  
The Italians, in the mountains west-  
ward of Monastir, repulsed a violent  
attack from Mount Muza and then,  
advancing northwards, captured the  
heights southward of Bradindol.

## FIND EX-TAOYIN CHOW

### GUILTY IN OPIUM CASE

Reserve Sentence; Court Scores  
His Secretary Yang, Who  
Wouldn't Attend

The fourth and final hearing of the  
Yunnan opium case was held in the  
City Criminal Court yesterday before  
Judges Ling and Chao. The follow-  
ing view of the case was read by  
Judge Ling:

1. "According to Li Chen-wu's  
testimony Chow Ching-piou is guilty  
because, when the case was pro-  
ceeding in the Mixed Court, he de-  
clared to the public that he did not know  
what the chests contained, whereas,  
if he had no knowledge that there  
was opium in the chests, why did he  
refuse to let them be taken to his  
home?"

2. "Also, according to the testi-  
mony of Khung San-chu, Chow  
Ching-piou is guilty. For if he had  
returned his old house to the land-  
lord, why were his servants still  
living there? That showed that the  
house was still under lease to Taoyin  
Chow."

3. "Yang Zung-tsu being the repre-  
sentative of Taoyin Chow dared not  
attend this court. This shows that he  
realized his future dangerous position  
in connection with this criminal  
case. He was clever enough to make  
his escape."

There was an exchange of argu-  
ments between Chow Ching-piou's  
lawyers and the Judges. The lawyers  
repeatedly argued that the real  
offenders were General Li Chen-wu  
and others. But the Judges replied  
that Li Chen-wu had served as a  
witness in the case to help the court  
to unravel the crime and that the  
court would entertain no further  
charges against him.

It was stated that Yang Zung-tsu,  
the secretary to Taoyin Chow,  
who refused to attend the court,  
claiming to be a Portuguese subject,  
had, when called before the Mixed  
Court, claimed that he was not a  
Portuguese subject.

The facts in the case have been  
placed before the proper Peking  
authorities; sentence will be an-  
nounced later.

## Chengchiatung Negotiations Are Reopened With Premier

Hayashi Has Short Conference; Booked For Formal  
Discussion; Canton Opposes Privy Council

Reuters Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 24.—Baron  
Hayashi, the Japanese Minister,  
yesterday interviewed Premier Tuan  
Chi-jui and had a short conversation  
concerning the Chengchiatung in-  
cident. Today the Minister will visit  
the Wai-chiao-pu, to discuss the ques-  
tion with the Acting Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, Hsia Yi-ting.

The nomination of Jen Ko-cheng  
as Minister of the Interior has been  
submitted to the House of Repre-  
sentatives.

This morning, President Li Yuan-  
hung attended the graduation cere-  
mony at the Commissariat College  
and distributed the diplomas.

### South Opposes Privy Council

Canton, November 24.—The South-  
ern leaders here do not seem to favor  
the Kuolayuan (Privy Council) and  
also do not seem to like the idea of  
Hsu Shih-chang forming a new  
Cabinet, although they believe in the  
wisdom of the retirement of Hsu  
Shu-cheng.

General Tsen Chun-hsuan left  
yesterday for Peking, via Shanghai.  
The schools and the leading citizens  
gave a farewell reception.

Cantonese support the idea of ap-  
pointing a Cantonese Governor, while  
many favor the retention of Chu  
Ching-lan and are asking him to with-  
draw his resignation.

The Governors are appointing the  
leading men of the charitable associa-  
tions and the Provincial Assembly  
as political advisers and are trying  
by this means to procure support for  
the scheme of re-opening gambling;  
under better names.

\$5,000,000 is needed immediately to  
re-organise and disband the troops,  
but this amount is not forthcoming  
and, while the members of the

Legislature oppose the re-opening of  
gambling, yet they are unable to offer  
a scheme which will raise the funds  
so urgently required.

### Sun Hung-yi May Refuse To Recognise Dismissal

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, November 24.—At last Mr.  
Sun Hung-yi, Minister of the Inter-  
ior, has received his *congce*. A  
mandate issued last night orders him  
to vacate his post. So ends, or it  
might be safer to say apparently ends,  
a long struggle between the President  
and the Premier. The Premier, in  
view of Mr. Sun's refusal to obey an  
order of the Administrative Court,  
urged the President to dismiss him  
by mandate. The latter refused on  
the ground that under the terms of  
the Nanking Provisional Constitution  
impeachment by Parliament was the  
only means by which a minister  
could be removed. As it was im-  
possible to induce Parliament to  
impeach Mr. Sun the Premier was  
powerless.

This anomalous condition of affairs  
prevailed for several weeks. It is  
obvious that Mr. Sun's summary  
dismissal is the first fruit of the visit  
of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang to the capital.  
Possibly Mr. Sun will refuse to re-  
cognise the right of the President to  
dismiss him, in which case matters  
will become still more complicated.

No-one seems to know with any  
certainty whether General Tuan Chi-  
jui will retain the Premiership. Mr.  
Hsu Shih-chang has declared time  
after time that he will not accept the  
responsibility of forming a govern-  
ment. General Tuan Chi-jui shows no  
sign of wishing to resign. In such  
circumstances it might appear evident  
that General Tuan will retain office,  
but those who follow Chinese politics  
closely have learnt not to trust to  
appearances.

## Allies May Follow Ton-for-Ton Policy

Consult on Effective Reply To  
Submarine Warfare; Total  
Loss is 3,322,000 Tons

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, November 23.—In the  
House of Commons, today, speaking  
in connection with German outrages  
at sea, Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr.  
H. Page Croft, said: "We are in con-  
sultation with our allies, on the  
desirability of adopting a ton-for-ton  
policy."

### 146 Allied, 72 Neutral Ships Lost in October

(Ostendische Lloyd War Service)  
Berlin, November 22.—During the  
month of October, 146 hostile trading  
ships, with a total tonnage of 306,500,  
were either brought in or sunk by  
submarines and torpedo-boats of the  
Central Powers, or were lost by  
mines. Further, 72 neutral vessels,  
with a total tonnage of 87,000, were  
sunk, because they carried contraband.  
Since the beginning of the  
war, 3,322,000 tons of hostile trading  
vessels, of which 2,550,000 were  
British, were lost by war measures  
of the Central Powers.

## INCREASE BELGIAN LEVY FR. 10,000,000 MONTHLY

Governor-General Now De-  
mands Fifty Million Francs  
From Occupied Country

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, November 23.—The  
Governor-General of Belgium has in-  
creased the monthly levy from Fr.  
40,000,000 to Fr. 50,000,000.

## All Germans 17 to 60 Held for War Service

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, November 22.—A  
telegram from Berlin states that  
compulsory war service for civilians  
applies to all males between 17  
and 60. The maximum penalty for  
evasion is imprisonment for a year  
and a fine of £500. The Reichstag  
has been unexpectedly convoked for  
the 25th inst.

## Armenian Massacres Breaking Out Afresh

Baku Report Says Turks Have  
Slaughtered Six Thou-  
sand at Sivas

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, November 23.—Reports  
from Baku state that the Turks have  
massacred 6,000 Armenians at Sivas.

## BRITISH MINISTERS FIGHT ANTI-WAR PROPAGANDA

Vigorous Campaign Is Reply To  
Charge In Parliament  
Of Inactivity

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, November 23.—It is  
understood that the Cabinet Minis-  
ters' campaign is for the purpose of  
encouraging a vigorous prosecution  
of the war. It is believed that Mr.  
Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A.  
Bonar Law and Mr. Reginald Mc-  
Kenna will participate.

At a joint meeting of the Unionist  
and Liberal War Committees it was  
decided to consult the Whips con-  
cerning the desirability of supporting  
the Cabinet Ministers in their cam-  
paign. It has been complained in the  
House of Commons that the Govern-  
ment is inactive in the face of the  
anti-war propaganda in industrial  
centers.

### RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, November 23.—The Ad-  
miralty announces: Naval aero-  
planes, yesterday, attacked the sea-  
plane-sheds at Zeebrugge and the  
destroyers alongside the mole, one of  
which was hit. The sheds were  
damaged. Our machines have re-  
turned.

### The Weather

Mist or fog. The maximum tem-  
perature recorded yesterday was 73.9  
and the minimum 50.4, the figures  
for the corresponding day last year  
being respectively 55.0 and 50.5.

## King Constantine, Queen Sophie and 'Strong Man' Venizelos Leading Figures in Remarkable Greek National Crisis



ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS



In direct opposition to what the  
Allies assert is the wish of the  
majority of his people and a breach  
of treaty obligations, King Con-  
stantine of Greece has refused to  
cast in his lot with the Entente, or  
even to declare war on Bulgaria,  
whose troops have invaded his  
country. This has led first to the  
Allied occupation of Salonica and now  
to the forcible expulsion of the  
Ministers of the Central Powers and  
their allies.

It is popularly supposed that the  
King's actions are in large measure

influenced by his consort, Queen  
Sophie, who, as a sister of the Kaiser,  
of course holds out for the Central  
Powers.

Leading the Greek opposition to  
the King is the country's strong man,  
M. Venizelos—"the Great Cretan."  
Rejected by the King, Venizelos  
organised the Nationalists, who actu-  
ally govern in Crete and most of the  
islands, whilst recent telegrams have  
stated that the Nationalist volunteers  
have recruited such a strength that  
they have been able to take the field  
with the Allies.

## SENATE REFUSES VOTE UPON AMERICAN LOAN

Charges Illegal Act by Govern-  
ment in Making Only  
Verbal Report

Reuters Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 24.—Dr. Chen  
Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, at-  
tended the Senate, yesterday after-  
noon, to report on the American  
loan, but the Senate refused to vote,  
because a formal document asking  
for confirmation had not been sent to  
the House of Representatives. Certain  
senators contended that it was  
illegal for the Government to in-  
troduce such an important Bill by a  
mere verbal report.

It is anticipated that the loan will  
be confirmed at the next meeting,  
although some opposition is probable,  
owing to the hostility of a large  
section of the Senate towards the  
Government, which has increased  
since the dismissal of Sun Hung-yi.

### NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, November 23.—The small  
Norwegian steamer City of Mexico  
(1,511 tons) and the British steel  
barque, Grenada (2,268 tons) have  
been sunk.

## Shanghai Race Club Subscribe £11,500 To War Funds of Allies

Allocate £5,000 From Takings At  
November Meeting; Pay For  
Third Aeroplane

The few people who, shortly after  
the war broke out, went canvassing  
for the suspension of racing in  
Shanghai whilst hostilities lasted  
probably will be converted when  
they are told that the Race Club's  
contributions to British and Allied  
war funds, as a result of the last  
three meetings, have reached the  
total of £11,500. Out of the pro-  
ceeds of the November meeting just  
concluded, £5,000—nearly half the  
full total—was so allocated by the  
Stewards.

Chairman W. S. Jackson gives the  
following account of the subscrip-  
tions:  
Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—I shall be glad if you  
will allow me to inform the public,  
through the medium of your paper,  
that, out of the donations and pro-  
ceeds derived from the Autumn, 1916,  
(Continued on Page 2)

## CHAS. E. HUGHES ADMITS HIS DEFEAT IN ELECTION

Sends Congratulations To Pres-  
ident Wilson On Retention  
Of Office

Reuters Service

New York, November 23.—Mr.  
Charles E. Hughes concedes the re-  
election of President Wilson and con-  
gratulations have been exchanged.

## Predict Export Tax On Argentine Grain

Partial Prohibition is Also Con-  
sidered Probable; Locusts  
And Drought

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Buenos Aires, November 22.—An  
export tax on wheat is practically  
certain and a partial prohibition of  
the export of wheat from mid-  
December and of maize from mid-  
January is very probable. The  
Government has been obliged to pur-  
chase seed-wheat, owing to a drought  
and locusts.

## HOLD 2 U-BOATS RESPONSIBLE FOR SINKING BRITANNIC

Simultaneous Attack; First  
Torpedo Missed; Down  
In 55 Minutes

### BOATS SMASHED

Many People in Them Kill-  
ed Outright, Others  
Mangled

### PLAINLY MARKED

Known as Hospital-Ship, As-  
quith says; May Inform  
Neutrals of Facts

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Athens, November 23.—The hos-  
pital-ship Britannic was attacked at  
10 o'clock in the morning, off the  
island of Zee, which is 50 miles dis-  
tant from Athens, by submarines,  
which attacked on both sides  
simultaneously. One missed its aim.  
The Britannic sank in 55 minutes.

Thirty to forty of the crew were  
wounded by the explosion. The  
nurses and men of the Royal Army  
Medical Corps lined the deck, in very  
orderly fashion. The women were  
saved first. A number of Allied  
ships quickly responded to her wire-  
less calls for assistance.

A stewardess who was on board  
the White Star liner Titanic when  
she went down says that the disaster  
is worse than that to the latter. The  
first two boats were launched near the  
stern. The ship heeled over, a screw  
whirling in the air and the loaded  
boats were sucked down and smash-  
ed to match-wood, many of those on  
board being killed outright and  
others mangled.

The survivors have been landed at  
Phaleron, the Piraeus and Keratsini.  
The Britannic was the largest British  
ship and had accommodation for  
three thousand wounded.

London, November 23.—The Ad-  
miralty announces that there were  
no wounded on board the hospital-ship  
Britannic.

Telegrams from Athens state that  
the Britannic was going to Salonica,  
with a complement of the Royal  
Army Medical Corps and nurses. It  
is believed that the vessel was attack-  
ed by two submarines, off the island  
of Zee, near the coast of Greece.

Reuter's Agency announces that  
every effort was made to indicate the  
character of the Britannic. On each  
side of the hull, a gigantic cross was  
painted, each arm of which was  
illuminated by 300 high-power electric  
lights. It was impossible for subma-  
rines to mistake her, by day or  
night.

In the House of Commons, today,  
in reply to a question asked by Sir  
Edward Carson, Mr. Asquith said  
that this was an attack on a hospital-  
ship known to be a hospital-ship.  
The Government was considering the  
question of drawing the attention of  
neutrals to the outrage.

(The dimensions of the Britannic  
are: length 852 feet; breadth 94  
feet; depth 59 feet; gross tonnage  
47,500.)

### DR. WU DEPARTS TODAY

As General Tsai Ao's remains have  
not arrived from Japan and may not  
arrive for several days, Dr. Wu  
Ting-fang, the new Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, who desired to offer  
personal sacrifice in honor of the  
deceased, has decided to forego that  
service and will leave for the North  
this evening. Mr. M. Y. Chung,  
Director of the Shanghai-Nanking  
Railroad, has prepared a special  
train to take him to Nanking, from  
where he will proceed via the  
Pukow-Tientsin line.

### LI LIEH-CHUN IN TOWN

General Li Lieh-chun, the rebel  
leader, has arrived at Shanghai from  
Canton. He is stopping with friends  
in French Town. General Li de-  
clares that he will not enter politics  
at present.



## EPISCOPALIAN TREND IS TOWARD SOCIALISM

Dr. J. Howard Melish Urges The  
Need of Appeal by Church  
To Workingmen

### CUT IN SALARY ADVOCATED

Pay of President of Mission  
Board Criticised—Women  
To Sit with Delegates?

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13.—A strong radical spirit looking in the direction of Socialism is manifesting itself in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church now in session in this city. The meetings, under the direction of the Social Service Commission of the Church, held in a tent in a lot near the Moolah Temple, where the formal meetings of the houses of deputies and Bishops are convened, are attended at recess by many of the senior prelates. There are fifteen new Bishops here, all of more or less advanced economic views and several of them avowed Socialists.

The Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish of Brooklyn, a Christian Socialist and a clerical deputy from Long Island, said in the tent at the noon intermission today that the worker was conspicuously absent from the Episcopal fold and that the Church could regain him only by understanding him.

"Multitudes," the speaker added, "come to this country believing it to be a land flowing with milk and honey, but find that the milk is skimmed and that others have run off with the honey. The Church has long emphasized the seed, but she has forgotten the soil. Nothing is to be gained by the church telling the worker to be honest, avoid violence, and be temperate. The workers in Calumet, in Lawrence and Colorado know that their wages are determined by the number of available laborers. Our competitive system is morally and socially bankrupt. It is stony ground full of thorns and thistles. The workers know it and ask for soil where the seed of real human and social life may bring forth abundant fruit.

### Urges Appeal To Workers

"When the Church works for the new creation, the workers will become interested in the Church. The Church now recognises the rich as the class by which its missions and philanthropies are conducted. In the same way, why should it not recognise the wage earners as the instrumentality under God by which the new economic era is to come? They come with new truths, new spiritualities, new ideas, and yet these are the basic ideas of the religion of Jesus. The Church should recognise the new spirit and rejoice in it and do its part to be obedient unto the principles and purposes of Christ."

The Rev. Dr. George Israel Brown of Harrisburg, Penn., offered a resolution in the House of Deputies this morning in which he declared that the present economic system makes for the poverty of the masses and that it should be supplanted by the Christian principle of giving. He asked that the Social Service Commission be empowered to ask the Government of the United States to make a scientific test of the principles of Christian co-operation. The matter was referred to the commission.

Bishop-elect Irving P. Johnson said that the wealth of the Protestant Episcopal Church was not consecrated and that the poor gave to the rich eternal life.

The day was given largely to a joint session of the two houses on missions, and it was not long before the subjects of wealth and poverty were introduced in that connection.

Bishop Charles C. A. Hall of Vermont, after listening to the plea of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Selden Lloyd of New York for lives devoted to poverty and sacrifice, asked the convention to direct that the salary of the President of the Board of Missions be materially reduced. Although the Vermont dignitary had held this view for several years, its utterance at this time, when Dr. Lloyd is going out of office as the head of the Mission Board, came as a bombshell. Dr. Lloyd lives in an apartment at 1 Lexington Avenue.

### Advocates Cut in Salary

"It hardly seems compatible with a plea for men to accept hard places at small stipends," said Bishop Hall, "when the President of the Board of Missions received \$9,500 a year. I move that when the term of the present incumbent ends with this convention the salary be materially cut. I am aware that it will be said that the cost of living in New York is very high, but it is not necessary that the office of the Board of Missions should be maintained there. There are certainly more central places than is

New York, as for instance Chicago. At the same time there are certain influences which gather about New York which are not altogether desirable. You see, I am anxious to relieve the head of the Mission Board of a moral handicap, for I cannot see how he can consistently ask men to take hard places for small pay when he himself is in receipt of so large a stipend."

## Jack London, Famous Novelist, Dies in U.S.

Romantic Career in Many Wild  
Places; Intended Coming  
Here Next Year

### Reuter's Service

New York, November 23.—The death is announced of Jack London, the famous author.

Not only did Jack London rank as one of the leading romantic novelists for many years past, but he was also in every way a most exceptional man. His bent for romance and adventure led him beyond mere writing and he went out into the world to find them. Thus, although his work was novel-writing, in great part he simply elaborated on what he had really seen or experienced.

There was scarcely a corner of the world in which he had not been, particularly the wild parts, as for instance, Alaska and many another gold-field. One account of his life names amongst the occupations he had tried at one time or another: Sailor, gold miner, tramp, writer, Socialist lecturer, journalist, salmon fisher, oyster pirate, fish patrolman, longshoreman and general sea-faring adventurer.

He was born at San Francisco in 1876 and had been twice married. He went to the University of California, but never completed his course, quitting his studies in favor of Klondike. In 1892, he went to sea before the mast. He toured in Japan and tried seal-hunting in the Bering Sea in 1893 and the next year tramped throughout the U. S. and Canada for sociological and economic study. He was a war correspondent during the Russo-Japanese war.

As a variant from his wild experiences in America, not the least extraordinary of which were terms of imprisonment as a vagabond without visible means of subsistence, he tried the career of an outcast in the most disreputable part of the East End of London and, later still, embarked on a seven-year cruise round the world in a fifty-foot sailing boat.

He was a most prolific writer, always in the same wild, romantic strain. Of his later works, the one creating perhaps the most sensation was "John Barleycorn," a lesson against drink if ever there was one. Some of his other and better-known books were: The Son of the Wolf, 1900; The God of His Fathers, 1901; A Daughter of the Snows, 1902; The Children of the Frost, 1902; The Cruise of the Dazzler, 1902; The people of the Abyss, 1903; Kempton-Wace Letters, 1903; The Call of the Wild, 1903; The Faith of Men, 1904; The Sea Wolf, 1904; The Game, 1905; War of the Classes, 1905; Tales of the Fish Patrol, 1905; Moon-Face, 1906; White Fang, 1907; Before Adam, 1907; Love of Life, 1907; The Iron Heel, 1907; The Road, 1907; Martin Eden, 1909; Lost Face, 1909; Revolution, 1909; Burning Daylight, 1910; Theft, 1910; When God Laughs, 1910; Adventure, 1911; The Cruise of the Snark, 1911.

A message was received only a few days ago that Jack London intended visiting Shanghai and the Far East early next year.

## London Has to Cut 'Xmas Menus Down

Waste Is Scandalous Even In  
Peace, Says Runciman;  
Orders Meatless Days

### (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 23.—The Times states that Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, addressing the hotel-keepers, said that he had seen a Christmas menu which would be wasteful even in war-time. Such a situation could not be allowed; menus must be drastically cut down and there must be one or two meatless days a week.

A member of the deputation pointed out that fish is more costly than meat, to which Mr. Runciman replied there might have to be days on which people must go without both fish and meat. There must be a decrease in imported foods. It would be impossible to exempt the tea-shops, where the expenditure on cakes and confectionery is too lavish.

He advised an immediate conference of the trade interests. If they did not take the necessary action, the Government would do it.

The Savoy Hotel announces the cancellation of its New Year and Christmas Eve dinners.

## U.S. Ambassador To Germany and Wife



AMBASSADOR & MRS. JAMES W. GERARD.

The picture shows the United States Ambassador to Germany, James Watson Gerard and Mrs. Gerard as they came into New York on board the Frederick VIII, October 10. Mr. Gerard returned after three years spent in Berlin, to confer with President Wilson on the present conditions in the German Empire and the relations between his country and Germany.

## Austria's New Ruler Pledged to Fight On

Promises Peace When Honor Of  
Arms and Defiance Of  
Enemy Allow

### (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 22.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation, which says: "Ascending the throne at this stormy time, when our aim has not yet been reached and the illusion of our enemies that they are able to overthrow my monarchy and my Allies has not yet been dissipated, I will do all in my power to obtain peace as soon as the honor of my arms and the conditions of life in my countries and their Allies and the defiance of the enemy allow."

Vienna, November 22.—Emperor Francis Joseph will be buried in the Capuchin Mausoleum, probably on the 30th. The body will lie in state at the Hofburg on the 28th and 29th.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

#### For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Nov. 25  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 25  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 28  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 30  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Dec. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 2

#### For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26  
Per R.M. s.s. Emp. of Asia Dec. 2  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Dec. 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Dec. 21

#### For Europe:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27  
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Nov. 30  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 2  
Per M.M. s.s. Amazons Dec. 3

#### Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of October 15 left Hongkong at 7 a.m. on November 22, and is due here at 6 a.m. today, per M.M. s.s. Amazons.

The American mail is due here today, at about 12 noon.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 5, and here on December 9. Left Colombo on November 20, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

## British Ask Control Of Archangel Harbor

Outcome of Munitions Explosions; Tell of Panic In  
Ice-Bound Docks

### (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 21.—The Deutsche Uebersiedienst reports: The damage caused by the explosion at Archangel was gigantic, according to the latest telegraphic reports. At first, three ammunition steamers, which had arrived the same morning, blew up almost simultaneously. A few minutes later, four other ammunition steamers went into the air.

Immediately, all goods lying alongside the piers were set aflame. The seven steamers destroyed had a total tonnage of 27,000. The mouth of the Dvina being crowded with ships, a panic ensued, as all the ships tried to escape from the danger zone.

A large number of ships were consequently damaged by collisions in the harbor, besides, was filled with floating ice. At least twenty steamers caught fire.

The official report of 790 victims is considered to be ridiculously below the real figures. According to the report, an establishment which had been built at the cost of 100,000,000 Roubles is now a smouldering ruin. The value of the destroyed ammunition is estimated at 80,000,000 Roubles. 20,000 bales of cotton which belonged to the Moscow Association of Cotton Mills were burnt. The rubber works at Treufolnik and Provod lost rubber valued at 15,000,000 Roubles.

A part of the material for the new automobile train service Petrograd to Moscow has been burnt. The Minister of the Navy, Grigorovitch, was immediately summoned by the Tsar to the headquarters. The Minister of War, Schuvajev, called the explosion "one of Russia's worst defeats."

A report from Stockholm states that the British Ambassador at Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan, seized the opportunity in order to demand in the name of his Government the right of superintendence of the harbor for Britain.

## STATE BRITISH PICTURE PROVED ARABIA ARMED

Germans Quote Statement Sailors  
'Served Their Own  
Until Ship Sank'

### (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 21.—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt publishes a telegram from The Hague about the sinking of the steamer Arabia, which the British press attempts to represent as a breach of all promises given to President Wilson. The Sunday Pictorial publishes a picture, showing two gunners at a large quick-firing gun. Below the picture the words: "Sinking picket boat shells pirate" are printed, while it is headed: "Gunners on board of the Arabia, who served their gun until the ship sank." Two submarines were seen and it is believed that one of them was hit.

## 102 ALLIED AEROPLANES, ONLY 14 GERMAN LOST

Is Berlin's Summary of October  
Results; Claim Capture  
Of 58 Machines

### (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 22.—The results of the air-combats on the western front during the month of October were as follows:

The British and French lost altogether 102 machines, of which 57 fell into German hands; of these 37 were British and 21 French. 42 enemy aeroplanes were shot down beyond the hostile lines, as ascertained beyond doubt and two were forced to land.

The German losses were altogether 14 machines, before and behind the hostile front.

Of the British aeroplanes which were brought down, 4 were Sopwiths, 8 Vickers, 5 "P.", 2 Breguets, 3 Morane-Saulniers, 1 Nieuport and two of unknown types.

Of the French aeroplanes which were brought down, 8 were Nieuport machines, 4 Breguets, 3 Farman, 5 Caudrons and 1 of an unknown type.

During these air-combats, an exceptionally large number of machines were completely destroyed. The names of 24 of the enemy aviators could not be ascertained, as they were burned together with their machines, or were smashed to atoms by the fall. The official German statement mentions the names, the construction and the numbers of all the enemy machines which have been shot down.

## Shanghai Race Club Subscribe £11,500

(Continued from Page 1)

Race Meeting, the Race Club is able to make the following contributions to the various war funds, namely:—  
British Aircraft Fund, cost of 1 Scout Plane, "Shanghai I Race Club, No. 3"..... 1,500  
British Red Cross Society, cost of 1 Motor Ambulance "Shanghai Race Club"..... 600  
Belgian Red Cross..... 100  
French Red Cross..... 100  
Italian Red Cross..... 100  
Russian Red Cross..... 100  
Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund..... 1,000  
Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund 500  
Blue Cross Society..... 500  
£14,500

and  
British Women's Work Association..... £2,000, say 250  
Shanghai Wounded Fund..... £2,000, say 250  
£5,000

Except for the contribution to the British Red Cross Society, which has been remitted to the head collection agency, London, all other contributions have been forwarded to the local Honorary Treasurers, who have been asked to acknowledge them in due course in their "lists of subscribers."

tions received," which are, from time to time, published in the local press.

The above results of the Club's endeavors to procure funds for the British and Allied war funds at the last Autumn Race Meeting are most gratifying and the Stewards desire to express their appreciation to all those who attended the Race Meeting and assisted financially.

It may be of interest to learn that the Race Club's total contributions to the British and Allied war funds for the last three race meetings now amount to approximately £11,500.

I remain, Yours faithfully,  
W. S. Jackson,  
Chairman,  
Shanghai Race Club.

## ITALIAN FIELD HOSPITAL SHELLED BY AUSTRIANS

Flew Red Cross Conspicuously;  
Seven Patients Killed And  
Eleven Wounded

### (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 23.—An official communique reports that the enemy shelled a field-hospital in the Gorizia area, despite a conspicuous Red Cross flag. Seven patients were killed and eleven wounded.

## NOTICE

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's.

## S.S. "Venezuela"

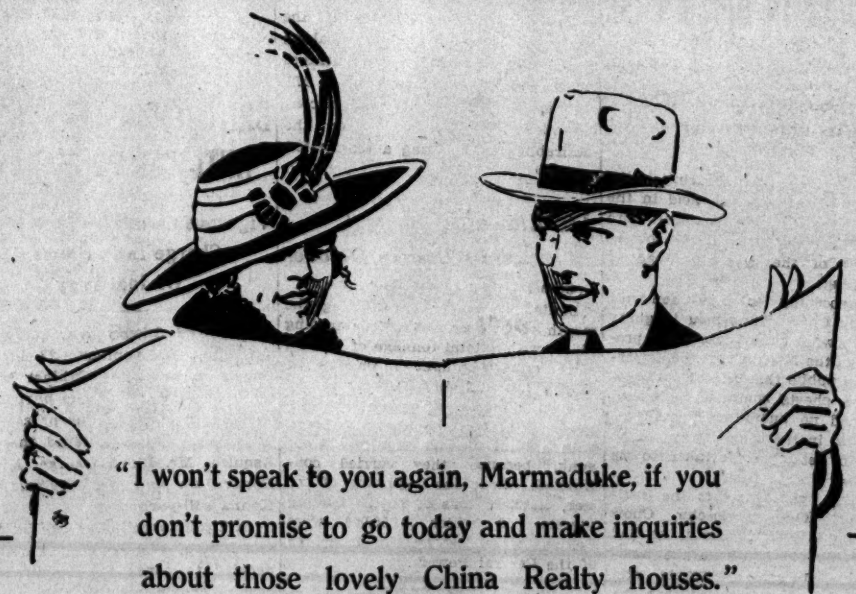
Will be open for inspection from  
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The public are cordially invited.

The steamer will dock at the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co's. Central Wharf, Broadway and Dixwell Road.

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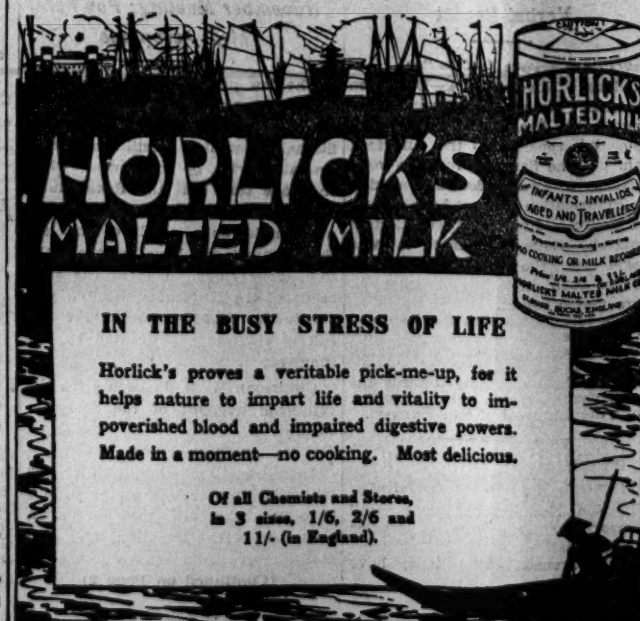
It is foolish to pay rent year after year, for at the end of 10 or 15 years you have nothing to show for it.

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## CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road.





## VICTORIA CROSS TWICE EARNED BY AN ANZAC

Only Lance Corporal First  
Time, But With Medal He  
Won Lieutenantcy

## SHOT OR BAYONETED SEVEN

His Second Exploit Was In  
Leading Seven Men In  
Desperate Charge

New York, October 22.—How an Australian has tipped over British precedent and won the Victoria Cross twice is vividly told in a recent report by the War Office. The heroic battler who has earned this distinction is Lieut. John Jacka of the Fourteenth Anzac Infantry.

The Victoria Cross is the most prized of British military trophies. The late Lord Roberts, shortly after the present war began, considered the cross his crowning honor.

Of the remarkable exploits of Lieut. Jacka, the British Intelligence Office at London says:

"First there is the account of how Jacka won the V. C. the first time. At that time he was a lance corporal of the Fourteenth Australians at Anzac, commanded at that time by Col. Courtney.

"On May 18, after three weeks of continuous fighting, during which the battalion had lost 75 per cent of its effectives, Sanders Pasha made his great attempt to drive the Anzacs into the sea. He sent the Turks against the attenuated Anzac line in overwhelming force, and the chief fury of the attack was concentrated on the line from Quinn's post to Courtney's. Not a Turk got through the Anzac lines.

"But at Courtney's a number got into a small communication trench, overcoming the two or three men who held it. The wounded officer managed to give warning of the danger, and Lance Corporal Jacka rushed into the trench alone with fixed bayonet, and, sheltering behind the traverse, prevented the Turks from advancing. Some of his comrades rushed to his assistance.

## Fell on Their Rear

"You keep them here," said Jacka to Lieut. Crabbe, "and I will take them at the other end of the trench." Rushing around, he fell on the astonished Turks from their rear like a lion. Five he shot down, and two more he killed with his bayonet. Three more were driven out of the trench into the hands of the men who were guarding the entrance, under Lieut. Crabbe.

"That was Jacka's first exploit. Single handed, he attacked ten men in a trench and overcame them. In recognition of his astounding gallantry and of the great service he had rendered, he was awarded a Lieutenantcy and the first V. C. won at Anzac.

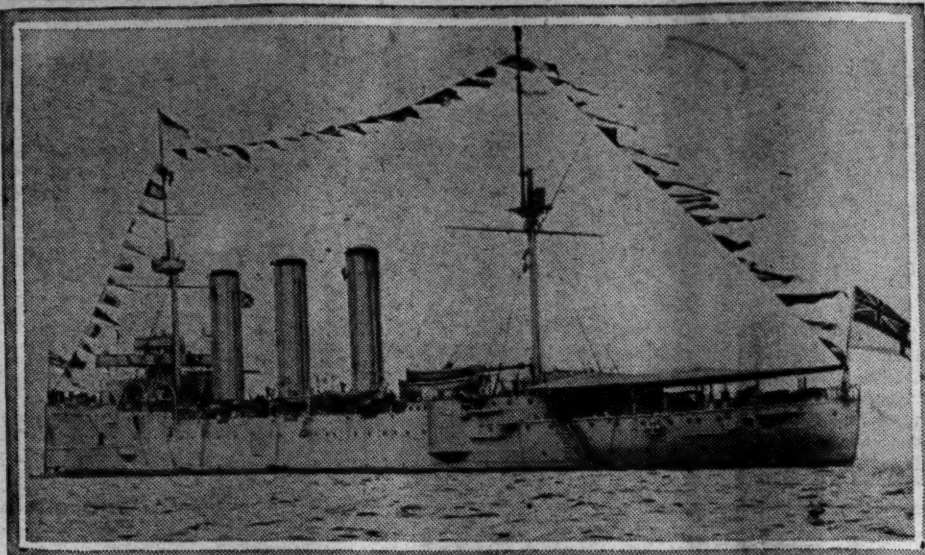
"Now comes the second story, and a part of this can be told in Jacka's own language. The incident happened in France. On the night of August 5, Lieut. Jacka, with forty-four men of the Fourteenth Battalion, was sent to relieve the Anzacs who were holding an advanced trench to the northeast of the village of Pozieres.

"Went Right Over Us!" "It was not so much of a trench," says the Lieutenant, "as a number of shell holes joined by some shallow excavating."

"Before they had been there half an hour the Germans began a sort of bombardment which preceded a counter attack; but they kept it up for hours. Of the forty-four men, seven were killed and four were wounded. In an ordinary trench the damage would have been greater. But that is where the advantage of utilizing shell holes comes in," says Lieut. Jacka.

"Then, in the first dusk of early morning, the enemy rushed to the attack. A good lot of them; there

## One of Britain's Fleet Submarine Chasers on U.S. Coast



The British cruiser Essex is one of the warships in the Allied fleet now searching the waters of the Western Atlantic, near the United States coastline, for German submarines, including the U-53, which sank six ships off Nantucket Lightship, and the Deutschland, which has sailed again for Germany.

may have been 600. The Anzacs stood up and fought to stop their rush; fought with all the fury of men hard beset. But they went right over us. They left behind them only seven sound men in addition to the Lieutenant. He was wounded.

"They halted behind us," the tale goes on, "and formed up in groups."

"In this moment the Lieutenant contrived to send a S O S back for help. In the fight going on behind him the greater numbers prevailed, and the Germans took a considerable number of Anzac prisoners. Then they began to make their way back. Charge of the Eight

"The Lieutenant ordered his seven men to fix bayonets, and followed suit himself with the rifle of one of his dead men. 'If we stay here they are bound to capture us,' he explained, 'and I would sooner be dead than a prisoner. The supports cannot be in coming up; let's go for them.' His seven stalwarts were willing, and at his word of command they leaped forward to attack the hundreds of the enemy, firing their rifles from the hip as they ran.

"Some of the amazed Germans at once threw up their hands, but others were made of sterner stuff and began to fire at very close range.

## 'Not One Got Away'

"I have got an impression of a crowd gathering about us," says Lieut. Jacka, in describing this crisis. "The cheering thing was that I could see some of the Germans with their hands up and others already running away. Also our men who had been taken prisoners were quick to take their cue, and, unarmed as they were, seemed to be setting about their captors."

"At this critical moment the shouts of the supports rang clear and loud. More of the Germans fled, others surrendered incontinently. None got away.

"The net result was that not one man of Jacka's platoon was on the effective list seven hours after they took possession of the trench. But they had held the fort against twenty times as many Germans, killing or capturing them all."

## U. S. CAPITALISTS LEND RUSSIA \$50,000,000

Big Credit at Five and A Half  
Per Cent Concluded With  
American Syndicate

New York, November 17.—A loan of \$50,000,000 has been concluded between the Russian Government and a syndicate of American capitalists. The term of the loan is 5 months, rates of interest 5 1/2 per cent and the price of issue 94 1/2.

## VENEZUELA, PACIFIC MAIL LINER, DUE HERE TODAY

Will Be Open To Public Inspection  
This Afternoon; Italian  
Opera Co. Coming

Commanded by Captain Hans Thompson, who has been skipper on Pacific Mail liners for the last twenty-four years, the Venezuela is due to berth at the China Merchants' Central Wharf, Broadway and Dixwell Road today on her first voyage to Shanghai. From 5 to 7 p.m. the palatial new liner will be there open to the general public. Prof. Papini's orchestra will be present to liven up matters.

After he left the Far East Captain Thompson commanded the Manchuria, staying on that boat for one year during her trans-Atlantic service. He was again employed by the Pacific Mail early this fall. Because of his long maritime service he is well-known in the Orient.

The Venezuela is loaded with a full cargo of general American merchandise. Forty-two Chinese stewards, who replaced Americans before the Venezuela left San Francisco proved according to reports from Yokohama to be entirely satisfactory. They have been on the Manchuria and the Mongolia for several years.

Messrs. J. A. Raynes advance manager of the Italian Grand Opera Company of New York, and Mr. S. Hertzberg the local moving picture impresario are aboard the vessel bound for China. With 100 artists this opera company will come to the Orient to appear in Shanghai early in February, next year.

Miss Kathie Fittschen, who is on her way to marry Professor Hans Kohrs, dean of the University of Tientsin, is also a passenger on the Venezuela. Among other passengers are Mr. A. B. Cody, an American musician who comes to Shanghai to join the band of the Carlton Cafe; Dr. H. S. Lammens, a San Francisco dentist who is taking a vacation trip to the Far East; the Rev. J. B. Dunlap, for the last twenty-eight years a Presbyterian missionary in Bangkok, Siam, who is returning there after a furlough in America with Mrs. Dunlap; Mrs. Helene Galbraith and Mrs. Frank Larco, San Francisco residents, who are making a round trip in the Far East; and Miss Vinna M. Young, who will teach music in the American School in Shanghai.

## YOKOHAMA RAT BOUNTY UP

Tokio, November 19.—Owing to the prevalence of plague in Yokkaichi and Nagoya, the Yokohama municipality announced yesterday that the bounty on rats, which is now three sen a piece will be raised to four sen with the hope of exterminating the pests all the sooner.

## RUSSIA PROTESTS OVER POLISH INDEPENDENCE

Says Poles Are Still Bound By  
Oath of Fidelity To  
The Tsar

Tokio, November 19.—From a reliable source the Japan Advertiser is informed that the Russian Government has addressed to all Allied and neutral Powers the following protest against the recent proclamation by Germany and Austria of the Kingdom of Poland:

"The German and Austrian military authorities in Warsaw and Lublin in contempt of the international law have recently proclaimed that the Russian provinces of Poland will form in future a separate state. The Imperial Russian Government protests against this act, constituting a new breach of the international conventions to which Germany and Austria have most solemnly pledged themselves, and declares this act as null and void. The Russian Government declares that the provinces of the Kingdom of Poland have not ceased to be an integral part of the Russian Empire and that their inhabitants are bound by the oath of fidelity which they swore to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia."

Concerning the distribution of profits, Mr. Tamio Hayashi, general manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, said yesterday: "Careful investigations have been conducted as to the post-bellum status of shipping trade have not yet given us satisfactory results. We do not know fully what will be our policy after the war. Under these circumstances, we deem it important to provide enough reserve funds to

## Polish Question in Duma

Petrograd, November 15.—The fifth session of the Russian Duma opened yesterday. The galleries were crowded with members of the diplomatic corps, practically all of whom were present, headed by Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador. The diplomats cheered loudly when M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, referred to the great services of the Allies.

The President, amid tremendous cheering, emphatically re-affirmed Russia's resolve to fight until a complete victory is attained. A separate peace, he said, is unthinkable.

The most important feature of the first day's proceedings was the declaration of the Duma bloc, which criticized the policy of the Government and urged that in the interests of victory they should give place to

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16, 25, 32 and 50.....Tls. 0.50 each.	
100.....	1.00 "
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men enjoying the sure support of the majority in the Duma. It is now learned that the Progressives withdrew from the bloc because they insisted on the necessity of more specifically demanding a parliamentary government.

The spokesman of the Polish League read a declaration protesting against the Austro-German act declaring the independence of the Kingdom of Poland, and expressing confidence that the final solution of the Polish problem will be the outcome of the war.

Violent speeches were made by two Socialist deputies, while M. Milukoff delivered a strong indictment of M. Sturmer, the Premier. All three speeches were withheld from publication, together with the greater portion of the Duma bloc's declaration.

All the reports of the Duma have been heavily censored by the Government since the Duma issued the declaration about Poland, reiterating that Russia is immutably resolved to grant autonomy under the scepter of the Tsar to a United Poland.

further ensure the foundation of our company. This is the reason we have forwarded to the next accounts a large sum of profits as reserve funds. In view of the fact that among the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are many whose hereditary property is involved in the shares of our company, we must strive to distribute normal dividends even in the face of a slump. A certain class of shareholders have demanded an increased dividend. Considering all these circumstances we have decided on a dividend of twenty-eight per cent."

This figure will most likely be approved at the general meeting of the shareholders of the company which will be held at the Imperial Hotel November 28. At this meeting the following report will be introduced for approval:

Yen
Gross profits.....89,004,712.657
Total expenditures.....19,229,070.907
Ships' replenishment funds.....1,399,745.980
Ships' insurance reserve funds.....775,722.361

Ships' overhauling reserve funds.....	\$26,628.853
Buildings reserve funds.....	29,735.130
Net profits during the first half of this year.....	17,243,809.426
Brought from last accounts.....	7,029,537.855
Total.....	24,273,347.281

Distributed as follows:	
Social reserve funds to ensure normal dividends.....	862,190.471
Bonus to directors and auditors.....	200,000.000
Regular dividend (8 per cent per annum).....	1,100,000.000
Special dividend (2 per cent annum).....	275,000.000
Extraordinary special dividend (13 per cent annum).....	2,475,000.000
(A total of dividend of Y.8,550,000.000)	
Special war time bonus to employees both on land and sea.....	400,000.000
Forwarded to the next accounts.....	18,961,156.810

This is the statement of accounts since the Nippon Yusen Kaisha inaugurated the New York Far Eastern Freight Service via Panama, early last summer. The rapid development of trade between America and Japan has made this line most profitable.

## N.Y.K. NETS ENORMOUS PROFITS IN 6 MONTHS

Clears 17,243,809 Yen First  
Half Of Year—28 Per  
Cent Dividend

Tokio, November 19.—Never has the prosperity of Japan since the outbreak of the war been better illustrated than in the announcement yesterday that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the nation's largest steamship company, netted during the first half of this year profits amounting to 17,243,809.426 yen. This is 7,629,000 yen more than the profits of the previous six-months' term. A dividend of 28 per cent will be declared at the meeting of shareholders November 28.

On account of the extraordinary circumstances in which this booming trade has been carried out, it was decided recently that a large share of the profits would be set aside as a reserve fund. This practice will be followed during the duration of the war and a large amount of profits accumulated under the head of reserve funds will be distributed among the shareholders after the war.

Concerning the distribution of profits, Mr. Tamio Hayashi, general manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, said yesterday:

"Careful investigations have been conducted as to the post-bellum status of shipping trade have not yet given us satisfactory results. We do not know fully what will be our policy after the war. Under these circumstances, we deem it important to provide enough reserve funds to

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiet the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating a system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of *Charles Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place." WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent." H. J. TAPP, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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Virginia Tobacco

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SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE  
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## American With Falkenhayn Describes Predeal Pass Fight

Army Of Invasion Like Gray Avalanche Rolls Down Through Rumanian Mountains Aglow With Autumn Foliage

(By Cyril Brown, of the New York Times)

With General von Falkenhayn's Center before Predeal, Rumanian Front, October 17 (by Courier to Berlin, October 23).—The first stage of the invasion of Rumania—the continuous running fight for the passes of the Transylvania Alps, is the most beautiful battle I have seen to date, and is no less fascinating as a moving picture novelty than for its thought-provoking suggestiveness and larger significances. But as I am not permitted, for military reasons, to prophesy, or even to speculate as to the probable operational developments of the immediate future I must be content with receiving such observed facts as are not military secrets, leaving readers to infer why I attach greater importance to visiting the Rumanian theater than even the Somme battle.

Quite apart from military morale, it was certainly worth coming a thousand miles from Berlin to watch the heavy German artillery patiently blasting a way into the heart of Rumania and to eye witness how the Hungarians stormed the high Sasaul mountain, commanding the Predeal pass in the record time of 24 minutes.

### Falkenhayn Early Abroad

I had motored early in the morning from General von Falkenhayn's headquarters, passing the Commander-in-Chief, himself out horseback riding, with his inscrutable Mona Lisa smile and looking as if he had not a worry in the world. There was nothing about this well-groomed patrician equestrian figure to indicate that he was the general manager of a long and strategically subtle battle still in the chrysalis stage, developing from the pass of Palanka north to Orsova on the Danube; still less that his ruthless will-power and intensive brainwork might help to decide the fate of a Kingdom. Having left him last night closeted with his chief of staff—a hard and almost sleepless worker setting the pace for his whole staff, recruited for distinguished ability from many German armies—I knew that his larger dispositions had all been made during the night and that he was riding to the front to inspect the troops and positions and that full reports of the day's operations would not begin to pour in until after 9 in the evening, when Falkenhayn's real nightwork would begin again.

A fast run from Kronstadt or Brassay, the pearl in the crown of Transylvania, freed only a week ago from the grip of the Rumanian invader brought me to the formidable and seemingly insuperable rock barrier of the Transylvanian Alps and the mouth of the strategically vital Predeal Pass, where I was caught in the swirls and eddies of unaccustomed mountain warfare.

Toward Rumania day and night a mighty torrent of Teutons is pouring concentrically over the Transylvanian plain between these two high mountains in the pass gorge, a stream so great of volume and strong of current that it runs smoothly and steadily up hill—columns of plodding, dust-covered infantry; columns of novel mounted cavalry, but chiefly long columns of powerful artillery and still longer of ammunition, all pressing joyously, enthusiastically onward and into Rumania.

Confident of an Easy Conquest. Here is none of the nerve-racking tenseness of the Somme, where the Germans are outweighed and outnumbered, but not outguined, none of that Somme teeth-gritting, desperate determination to hold out, to sell every foot of ground dearly; none of that back to the wall fighting and that realization of standing at bay against almost hopeless odds, against the armed flower of the manhood of France and England. Here on the Rumanian front are the flush of real victory, the spiritual and military exaltation of successful forward motion, the buoyant realization that you are falling upon a weaker enemy, that you outnumber him in men and outweigh him in artillery and in ammunition, that as a veteran of two years of fighting on many fronts you are outboxing the inexperienced Rumanian novice, and lastly the exuberance of invasion, of marching into the enemy's country—the real joy of battle.

This was the war psychology of the Teuton legions through whom my staff limousine crawled to the Rumanian border—worth noting because the spirit of the troops is a never-failing index to the character of the fighting. And these tramping Teutons bound toward Rumania were in the highest spirits I have seen in many months, full of fight, good

naturally laughing, chaffing, singing together, happy as schoolboys on a vacation, glad to be released from the long confinement of trench warfare, glad once more to be engaged in wide-open swift fighting and maneuvering as they marched, or thought they were marching, on to Bukharest, ninety miles away.

Nothing will give you a livelier notion of the quaint novelty of the fighting here than the fact that I was able to motor with impunity and perfect safety right on to the actual battlefield. Well into Predeal Pass we ran through massed German artillery, the first intimation I had that we were anywhere near the front, and as the long German guns began tuning up over my head I asked, not uninterestedly, if we were within range of the Rumanian artillery. "Jawohl," said Falkenhayn's staff officer who accompanied me. The instinct of self-preservation prompted the query whether the Rumanian artillery observers could see us in this deep strait. "The Rumanians still hold that mountain ahead of us," he replied, pointing out dominating Sasaul about four miles away.

### Hundreds of Massed Guns

The German artillery was stretched across the gorge of the pass on both sides of the chaussee, one gun immediately adjoining the other. The long barrels of these hundreds of German guns massed in several layers across the pass were all concentrated on Mount Sasaul as I passed though them, pointing like taunting fingers at the Rumanian line.

Casualties were apparently unknown in this pleasant front sector, and I recalled counting not above a dozen Germans *hors de combat* in the nineteen-mile motor run from Kronstadt to the battlefield before Predeal, where we halted at the base of Hill 1,070.

As an Austrian First Lieutenant met and guided me up a steep mountain path to the crest of a 3,000-foot height, the German artillery behind me, which had been spasmodically tuning up, got down to business, indicating that the intermission was over and that the curtain was soon to go up on another act of the long battle for the Transylvanian passes.

Three-quarters of the way up the hill I stood at a pine tree top artillery observation post where the fire of a heavy German mortar battery was being guided and which afforded a wonderful mountain battle panorama typical of all this fighting up and down the line for the passes into Rumania. All about me, as far as eye could see, were noble mountain peaks some dark with a crown of pines, others with bald chalk heads, their slopes clothed with dense reaches of the fall foliage of oaks, beeches and birches—violet, yellows, browns, and the dark green velvet of evergreens. I have seen no other battle with such a lovely setting.

Those closely knit mountain ranges, all here running approximately parallel to the fighting front, seemed deceptively to form a succession of insuperable barriers to a Teuton offensive. One could not imagine a more difficult terrain to operate in. But where there is an iron will there is a way through little side valleys that branch off from the pass proper, and it is possible, if you have devoted veteran troops whom you can depend upon to give their utmost to outflank the Rumanians, to push infantry through these seemingly impassable gulches and little valleys, and so envelop and tear from the enemy mountain after mountain and thus get control of the pass—a laborious process.

Far below at my feet Predeal Pass proper skirted Hill 1,070, then debouching into a very wide, densely wooded valley for several miles until the mountains again closed in, the pass narrowing uncomfortably for an invading army at its highest point.

Five kilometers in an airline before me lies the airily perched town of Predeal, just over the Rumanian border, guarding and blocking the narrow pass outlet into Rumania. Between me and Predeal lies the serpentine double track trunk line to Bukharest. Climbing gently but steadily up grade, it lies theoretically under easy artillery fire of both sides till it dives into the first Predeal tunnel, a very long tunnel fortunately for the Germans firmly and undamaged in their hands. Reappearing from the tunnel the railroad makes a long, narrow, hairpin curve across the widest part of the pass valley, and is partly lost to view in

## What a 'Bagged' Zeppelin Looks Like



Here is an interesting picture of the wreck of the Zeppelin brought down in the last German aerial raid over England. The silk covering of the gigantic balloon was burned away as the Zeppelin fell to earth after being struck by shells from anti-aircraft guns. The exposed framework of the Zeppelin is clearly shown.

dense underbrush and woods till mounting sharply it reaches Predeal town, where a second vital tunnel is still in Rumanian hands.

This railroad through Predeal Pass with its accompanying magnificent winding chaussee, is the real bone of contention between the Germans and Rumanians, affording as it does fine and unique traffic facilities for rolling German corps *ad libitum* from the east or west front to Rumania via Budapest and Kronstadt.

The advance guard of Falkenhayn's center is made up of Hungarian honveds, veteran Bavarians, and Prussian Grenadiers, a tough combination to be tackled. More ominously for the Rumanians trying to stem the gray avalanche rolling down upon them is the fact that other of Falkenhayn's veterans can be heard already fighting actually on Rumanian soil to right and left, mostly left, of Predeal, on and around those theoretically impregnable mountains, notably one Hungarian infantry division, sturdy peasants of the deep Hungarian plain, who nevertheless have learned to climb like mountain goats and who since dawn this morning have worked their way on a broad front over wooded mountain crests, through wooded ravines and valleys and skirting high wooded slopes.

Sasaul, 5,000 feet high, outtopping its neighbors, is six or seven kilometers ahead of me, through the clear mountain air seeming much closer. Through field glasses I can count the trees and bushes and men on its sparse crest. It is a long, hog-back mountain, with main peak and a minor one connected by a saddle. Lying behind and to the left of Predeal, from which it is one or two kilometers distant, it dominates the pass and the railroad well behind Predeal. Hasty conclusions should not be jumped at, however. Falkenhayn's strategy extends from the three nations' corner in the north, where Russia, Rumania, and Bukovina meet, to the Danube, and this is only of the three main passes in Falkenhayn's center.

This is worth bearing in mind while you watch this battle for the pass, also the following facts, that in one week Falkenhayn's troops have forced the Rumanian rear guard back twenty-six kilometers, from Kronstadt to Predeal.

Can Russia hurl enough guns and ammunition, more sorely needed than men, against Falkenhayn's center in time to check his advance until pro-Rumanian winter storms and snows mercifully intervene? Questions such as these were not unreasonable battle musings and meditations as I sat down in the mountain orchestra seat to watch the further unrolling of the sensationally novel war film. For the first time in two years with the German armies I was able really to enjoy a battle.

By noon the preliminary tuning up of the German artillery was completed. Battery after battery now went into action behind, before, and on both sides of me, through which I had motored, and others unseen in adjoining valleys, until hundreds of long cannon and heavy motor and mountain guns were firing. The walling shells flying overhead in quick succession joined their persuasive rhetoric on the Rumanians in unison with the rolling salvos that roused the sleeping echoes of the Transylvanian Alps and the pristine enthusiasm of the weary war correspondents.

Multipled a hundredfold the crack of each gun was raised to the height of power and reverberated among the mountains like a clapper thunder that never would end, eliciting strange, new undreamed of nuances of sound. The long roll of guns firing in unison was as thousand thunderstorms breaking among the noble Transylvanian Alps, and you experienced a strange sense of unreality. It should have been pitch dark. The blue sky and the bright, cold autumn mountain sunlight playing over the rainbow tinted turning foliage seemed hopelessly paradoxical.

## Germany As It Is Today

We recently reprinted some notes on "Germany as it is today" from the pen of Herbert Bayard Swope, city editor of the New York World who has been travelling about in Europe for several months. Here are some more of his notes:

It is a standing joke in diplomatic circles in Berlin that almost every American who visits that city these days comes as an amateur peacemaker. Some of their plans are even bigger jokes than they are themselves.

Ambassador Gerard has felt this. The long opportunity I had for observation two years ago and the second opportunity I have just had convince me that a majority of the Germans have deliberately declined to take him or his work at their true worth. Because he has not been violently pro-German he has been attacked at every possible opportunity, although his neutrality has been sincere and unquestionable and his work remarkably effective.

Still other Americans who visit Germany outdo their German hosts in their vituperation of America. This has been true to such an extent that the average German now sizes up an American visitor as either pro-German or pro-ally, never considering that he might be merely pro-American.

Wherever I went in Germany, in the big or little cities, I found every available corner of ground utilized to grow something. Usually it was potatoes, which is the greatest staple of Germany, and which enters very largely into the composition of their "kriegsbrot" (warbread).

Crossing the North Sea from Kirkwall to the Norwegian coast gives one a rather crawly feeling. It is in the very midst of the danger zone. The lifeboats are all stripped and swung outboard, life preservers distributed, searchlights turned on the flags flying at stern and mainmast, and high-powered incandescents switched on the ship's sides where in big letters the name and nationality of the vessel are displayed.

The ingenuity of the German industrialist is not confined exclusively to benefiting the populace. Sometimes he seeks to benefit himself. For example: The wholesale bakers must turn in a certain quantity of tickets for a given quantity of flour. The tickets are made out in small units, so a big number of the pasteboard pieces are required for each flour requisition. To save time the German officials originated a system of weighing the tickets. Some clever fellow discovered that by dampening the tickets he increased their weight as

much as 30 per cent. Thereafter ticket dampening was the favorite indoor sport of the bakers, until an acute inspector discovered the stratagem, and at once an order was issued invalidating tickets that were too moist.

The German are still firm in their belief that any neutral that is not pro-German is bought by "British gold." And as for the neutral press that dares print an anti-German story—why, it is plain that it is subsidised. This is a reflex of Bismarck's "reptile press" fund.

It is no uncommon thing in Germany to hear it said that the President of the United States has been subsidised by England, and this sort of talk is by no means confined to the lower classes. They even go so far as to say a million dollars was the price he was paid.

Of course in German eyes the subsidisation of the American press is quite complete. The New York Times has long been bandied about in Germany as being owned by English capital, and to this also they now add the statement that the New York Tribune is also owned by English interests. Nor has The World escaped this obloquy. Every time this paper prints what Germans regard as an unfriendly story there is an immediate resumption of gossip that the editors have had their pockets filled with coin of the allies.

Prices in Copenhagen are staggering. This is because the Danish supplies have been sharply delimited to actual needs.

Copenhagen, once among the most brilliantly lighted cities of Europe, is now almost as dark as London, due to the heavy reduction in coal shipments forced by England.

All bicycle tires have been commandeered in the empire, except where it can be proved that bicycles are necessities. Boys who live more than three kilometers from school are permitted to keep their wheels, and those used for delivery purposes are left with their tires. The stripped wheels are to be refitted later with a rattan tire that is now being developed, and which is said to have great resiliency and to be "just as good" as rubber.

The old "polizeiliche reinigung" (police clean-up) of English and French words in the German language—that ridiculous effort made by Traugott von Jagow, Police President of Berlin (not to be confused with Gottlieb von Jagow, Secretary for Foreign Affairs)—has ended. The English names have all been restored to shops, hotels and streets. In fact one of the most conspicuous signs to

be seen on the Linden, with rather an ironical touch to it, reads, "Shortest and cheapest route to London is via Vlissingen and Dover." Von Jagow has been transferred from Berlin to Breslau.

I was told in Germany, and received plausible confirmation of the statement in Denmark and here in America, that Russia was compelling many of her subjects now in this country to return for service in the Tsar's army by fining and imprisoning relatives of those who failed to obey the mandate. Information of the danger in which they place their relatives by their refusal to return is conveyed to the Russians in America through the Russian consulates, and it is usually effective in forcing them to go back.

Russian steerage travel between American ports and Scandinavia because of this pressure has been unusually heavy in the last year.

An item of interest to New Yorkers is that the beautiful Marie Barnes is now a resident of Berlin, where she occupies one of the most sumptuously furnished apartments on the Thiergartenstrasse, one of Berlin's most fashionable thoroughfares. It will be recalled that after an interesting career in New York she married a wealthy Chilian named Creel, and more than two years ago, after divorcing him, became involved in an affair in Paris with Walter de Mumm, a member of the wealthy champagne family. She shot de Mumm, but influence brought to bear in her behalf prevented any legal aftermath. Then she disappeared from sight, and now reappears in the German capital, where among her suitors is to be found a young member of one of the wealthiest families of the world, who, in spite of parental objections, is persistent in his attentions. Her dinners, which are always quiet affairs, are attended by the members of what was formerly called the gay set, and her guests frequently include distinguished visitors from Germany's allies.

By way of showing the manner in which the war has broken family ties, the Rothschild family has representatives in the armies of five of the belligerents—Germany, Austria, France, England and Belgium. All are first cousins.

Almost all the big cities of Germany support racing meetings twice a week. Betting machines are used, and the total of the wagers reaches astounding figures. Sixteen per cent is taken from the amount bet, 10 per cent of which goes to the state for charitable work and 6 per cent remains for the racing associations. American jockeys and trainers are still working in Germany, although their former popularity has waned. Archibald is the leading jockey of the empire, and McCreary, Taral and Campbell are the leading trainers.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's

only son was killed in the war, and in the last month Premier Asquith lost his son, too. The Chancellor was deeply affected by his son's death. He is a broken man, and only the pressure of his duties keeps him going.

One of the surprises to which the German navy treated the English fleet at the Battle of Shaggearak was the use of smoke or fog bombs. These were shells that the Germans threw overboard which exploded upon striking the water and created a dense, opaque white cloud, of enormous aid to the smoke screen made by the torpedo boats that hide the operations of the main fleet. Commander Walter Gherardi, the efficient American naval attaché in Berlin, to whom I talked about this after I had been told of the invention in Hamburg, said that its use was something new in naval warfare and had proved highly effective.

The women conductors of the street cars in Berlin are perhaps frail in physique, but what they lack in strength to subdue unruly passengers they make up in the length of the hand-pins they wear through their caps. These pins have proved great persuaders—even the most boisterous passenger succumbs to their thrusts.

With all the pressure being exerted against Germany from a military standpoint she is far from being beaten. On the contrary, her people believe, and justifiably so, that, viewed from this ground, she may rightly claim success. What chiefly concerns the German populace is Germany's internal politics.

The great all-pervading problem is the question of liberalisation of the government. It is coming; every German except a few of the hide-bound reactionaries believes that. The question is, when?

## Mrs. Wilson Elected All The Congressmen

Ruse Had Been Worn Thin By The Time They Reached Harrisburg

Long Branch, N. J., October 22.—Mrs. Wilson does not know that this story has escaped the boundaries of Shadow Lawn, but it was vouched for today by a competent authority. While the President was on his way through Pennsylvania Friday on his return trip from Chicago and was being met at every stop by enthusiastic crowds of supporters, Mrs. Wilson was somewhat reluctant to get out on the platform with the President to greet them.

Joseph F. Guffey, Acting State Chairman in Pennsylvania, joined the party at Pittsburgh, and at Greenburg, so it is reported, he said: "Mrs. Wilson, I hope you will get out here and help us elect a Democratic Congressman in this district."

That brought an instant response. Mr. Guffey repeated the argument at every succeeding station, with the same result. Finally the train reached Harrisburg, and Mr. Guffey again expressed the desire to assure a Democratic Congressman from the district. Mrs. Wilson hesitated a moment and then said:

"But, Mr. Guffey, don't you think we've about elected all the Congressmen there are?"

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# SPORTS

## Latest News of Athletic World

# GOSSIP

### NEW CODE OUT FOR DUPLICATE AUCTION

Official Laws for the Game  
Adopted by Knickerbocker  
Whist Club

By An Expert

New York, October 1.—The open season for duplicate whist in New York begins on Thursday, October 19, at 8 p.m. in the rooms of the Knickerbocker Whist Club, 8 West Fortieth street, and all lovers of the game are invited to avail themselves of an opportunity to test their skill against the crack players and the members of the championship team, all of whom will be on hand. All that is necessary for admission is a card from some member of the club, or admission tickets may be had from the secretary.

All matters concerning the laws of auction as applied to duplicate have been turned over to the committee of this club, as The Whist Club declines to legislate for duplicate, pleading insufficient experience with that form of the game.

Accordingly, on August 23 last the committee on laws of the Knickerbocker Whist Club adopted the following code for all club games to be played this winter in which there are more than two tables engaged. One table, or "memory," duplicate, is not recognized as a game worth serious consideration.

The principal points in the new code are the adoption of the rule so long insisted upon by the writer making each deal a separate entity and the abolition of the bonus for unfinished games.

The following code is, of course, supplementary to the complete code of official laws, which still governs all such matters as leading out of turn, correcting revokes, calling exposed cards, etc. The principal penalties in the laws of auction are designed to take the place of demands for new deals, and other matters that cannot be applied to predetermined holdings and an unalterable position of the deal.

Laws of Auction Bridge in Duplicate  
Authorized by the Knickerbocker Whist Club, New York

"The laws of auction bridge govern the play except as modified by the following special laws:

"1. The arrow on the board in play must point north before a card is removed therefrom. The boards must be played in regular order at each table beginning with the lowest number.

"2. Count the cards in each hand, both before and after playing each board. If at any time any hand contains more or less than thirteen cards, the course to be pursued is as follows:

"a. When the irregularity is discovered during the original deal, the hand must be redealt.

"b. When the irregularity is discovered subsequent to the first round and before the dummy hand is laid, on the table, the hand must be sent back to the preceding table and there rectified under the direction of the card committee. Each pair at the preceding table whose hands contain an incorrect number of cards shall be penalized 50 points.

"c. When the irregularity is discovered subsequent to the first round and after or during the play of the hand, the hand must be rectified as provided above and passed to the next table without further play at the table where the error was discovered. In such case, if both pairs held hands that contained an incorrect number of cards, they shall take average score for that hand; if, however, the incorrect hands were held by one pair only, that pair shall take the lowest score and their opponents the highest score for that hand.

"3. Each player, when it is his turn to play, must place his card face upward on the table before him. The cards must be allowed to remain face upward on the table until all have played to the trick; if he or his partner win the trick, the cards should be turned over and point to his partner; otherwise they should point toward the adversaries.

"4. A trick is turned and quitted when all four players have turned and quitted their respective cards.

"5. The cards must be left in the order in which they are played until the score of the particular deal has been recorded.

"6. Check each score with your opponents at the completion of each round and if correct, initial same. Scores so initialed as correct cannot be changed thereafter except with the consent of both pairs. In case an incorrect score of any round is recorded and initialed both pairs shall be penalized 100 points.

"7. A penalty for a bid out of turn, other than passing, shall be fifty points in the adverse honor score. This includes a double or redouble out of turn. A bid out of turn, however, is void and does not

affect the correct order of bidding.

"8. A revoke may be claimed at any time before the first bid of the following board is made, or if there is no other board, before the score of the deal in which the revoke occurred has been made up and agreed upon. Only one revoke may be claimed in any one hand.

"9. Each deal shall be considered complete in itself, and all points shall be scored as in straight auction. No rubbers shall be played, but any pair winning a game in a single deal without the assistance of a previous score shall add 100 points to their honor score.

"10. No pair shall score over 300 points penalty on any one board. Any excess over 300 points shall be placed by the winning pair in their excess column. The losing pair, however, must bear their total loss. This limitation does not include the penalty for a revoke.

"11. At the completion of each round the scores of each pair shall be added and the difference between them obtained. The pair having the higher score shall take 'plus' the difference so obtained, and the other pair 'minus' that amount. At the end of the game each pair shall add up their scores of each round and record the net total. A mistake of addition or subtraction in recording net total shall be penalized fifty points.

"12. The score of any pair is compared only with that of the other pairs who have played the same hands. A pair obtains a 'plus' score for the contest when their net total is more than the average; a 'minus' score for the contest when their net total is less than the average. The pairs having the largest net 'plus' win the contest each way of the table.

"13. Any dispute arising as to the interpretation of these rules shall be referred to the card committee and their decision shall be final."

On Going Game

A correspondent sends in two rather interesting hands which are apropos of the recent article on the importance attached by experts to going game on the deal. As this will be one of the most important elements of success under the new laws, which require the declarer to go game without the assistance of any previous score, the hands are instructive. Both were played in a recent duplicate match of fifteen tables.

H-5 2  
C-A 10 9 4  
D-8 6 3  
S-K Q 5 3  
H-A Q J 10 8 6  
C-7  
D-9 7 2  
S-A J 10  
H-K 4  
C-K Q J 5 4 2  
D-A Q 5  
S-8 4

At most of the tables Z started with a club, as he could not support a take out if he bid no trump. A usually bid two hearts, holding four honors in one hand, and at several table it went to four clubs, but none of them was able to go game.

The student may be interested in observing that it does not matter whether A opens the heart suit or not. At two tables he did and Z made the king on the second round and led two rounds of trumps, leaving dummy in. The diamond finesse held, and a spade was led through to dummy's king queen. A played the ten, so as to hold the ten ace against a return. Another diamond, won by the ace and another spade, won by A. Now a third diamond saves the game.

At several tables A would not lead the hearts. Some led the trump, some the diamonds and some the ace of spades. In some cases Z discarded the losing heart on the third round of spades, in others he let go the diamond. Whichever he did, he lost two heart tricks and a spade, or a heart and a diamond and a spade.

At several tables this hand was played as a no trumper, but in only one case did the declarer win the game. The point upon which the winning play turns is instructive, especially in contrast with the hand that is to follow this one.

Z started with a club, A two hearts and Y three clubs. B and Z passed, A went to three hearts, Y and B passing, and Z then went to three no trumps, trusting his partner for the ace of clubs, and hoping for a heart lead up to his guarded king. Had A bid further he would have been doubled and set, as all he can make is two odd.

A opened with the ace of hearts and followed with the queen. At every table but this one Z went right ahead and made all his clubs and then led a spade to dummy's king queen suit.

By this time A was down to four hearts and the ace jack of spades, having discarded all his diamonds on the clubs. This allowed A to make five tricks and save the game.

At one table Z led the ace of diamonds before trying the spade, but this did not prevent A from getting his five tricks.

At the table at which Z went game he led only three rounds of clubs, dummy winning them all. He then saw that as A discarded the encouraging ten of spades, unless the king of diamonds lay with B neither contract or game was possible, so he quit the club suit after three rounds and tried the diamond finesse while he had the chance to lead the suit from the weak hand to the strong. This finesse won the game.

One of the opponents points out that if the diamond finesse lost at this stage of the play, Z would have to throw away every one of his remaining clubs in order to stop A from making both ace and jack of spades his contract being set for two tricks at least, whereas he had a certainty of two odd in his fingers as long as he kept right along with the clubs.

Z's answer to this is that he is absolutely certain to be set for one trick if he does not take the diamond finesse just when he does, as dummy will never be in the lead again, and that the risk of losing another 100 points is more than compensated for by the 130 he gets if the finesse holds. The situation is well worth studying.

The other hand presents a peculiar situation in which the declarer is sure of five odd, no matter how the cards lie, but risks the loss of five or six tricks just to make 60 extra points with a little slam. This is certainly not good bridge.

H-K 3 2  
C-10 5  
D-Q 9 6 3  
S-A K 6 4  
H-A J 9 7 4  
C-9  
D-J 10 7 4  
S-10 9 3  
H-5 5  
C-A K Q J 7 6 3 2  
D-A  
S-7 2

At every table but one it appears that Z bid three or four clubs, got the contract and went game, losing only one heart trick. At the exceptional table Z took the conventional chance on a solid suit and reentry, and bid no trumps.

At this table A opened with the fourth best heart, not the ace, and dummy put on the king second hand, led a small diamond as a bluff and then ran off all the clubs, holding three spades in the dummy. B met this by discarding the king of diamonds and saved the grand slam.

Upon comparing results it was found that this tied the top score on the hand. With clubs for trumps Z made 36 in tricks, 54 in honors, 50 for little slam and 100 for game. At no trumps he makes 60 in tricks, 30 in honors, 50 and 100, also a total of 240.

The dispute about the play, which was left to me to decide, was as to the play of the king of hearts on the first trick. If this loses to the ace there is nothing to stop A and B from making five or six heart tricks. On the other hand if the king is not played, it does not matter whether B wins the trick or not, nor what card he wins it with. He cannot possibly make more than two tricks without getting A into the lead to come through the king again, and the moment he shifts Z wins everything.

In this hand therefore it is clearly had play to go for the little slam at the risk of the game when the game is a certainty; whereas in the first hand given it is a certainty that the contract will be set unless a certain play comes off.

Here is a hand sent from Atlanta, which shows the value of what checker players would call a waiting move. The declarer went game at every table but one. This is to show how the game was saved at that particular table.

H-K 10 8 5  
C-J 4  
D-10 7 5 3  
S-9 4 5  
H-A 7 6 3  
C-9  
D-8 4 2  
S-K Q J 8 2  
H-Q  
C-K Q 8 7 6 5 3  
D-A Q  
S-A 10 4

Z dealt and bid no trumps, which every one passed. A led two rounds of spades, Z holding off to exhaust B's power to return the suit in case A held five of it. This play seems to have been followed at all the tables, but now comes the difference.

Z led a small club to dummy's jack. B won the trick with the ace and led the jack of diamonds, so as to cover dummy's ten. This put Z back into the lead with the queen of diamonds and he proceeded to run off the rest of the clubs, winning the game with the ace of diamonds at the end. The student will observe that the diamond finesse is forced as the only hope to win the game.

At the table where Z did not go game it was not due to his failure to make this finesse but to B's holding off the clubs until the third round, so as to get his partner's discard and not to guess what to lead. When a good player goes right along with a losing card to establish a suit he usually has a reentry somewhere. The thing for his partner to do is to locate this reentry.

The club jack won the third trick, B passed the second and A discarded the seven of hearts. Z had to go on with the clubs and A completed the echo with the six of hearts. The ace of hearts brought in three more spades and saved the game.

### TODAY'S HOCKEY

St. Xavier's R. C. v. P. S. O. B.  
To be played on the Polo ground at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the St. Xavier's:—M. Leitao, R. Roberts, B. Vieira, V. Machado, E. Leitao, B. Roberts, A. Leitao, R. Carnavaro, H. J. Encarnacao, A. Gomes, G. Silva.

The following will represent the Public School:—C. Barradas, G. D. Raeburn, R. Madsen, V. O. Remedios, G. F. Tipp (Capt.) E. T. Nash, A. Madsen, I. L. Berthet, R. A. Komaroff, W. Lynborg, A. N. Other.

Other games are:  
"B" Co. v. Sikhs; Widow's Monument.

Harlequins v. "B" Co. 2nd; Polo Ground North.

The following team has been chosen to represent Harlequins: C. C. Graham, M. A. Annett, H. M. Mann, J. F. Caie, J. S. Agassiz, St. G. R. Clark, H. W. Kees, W. T. Bertenshaw, H. W. P. McMeekin, C. L. W. Bailey, I. A. Donnelly.

### NO RUGBY PRACTICE

The Shanghai American Athletic Club announces that the Rugby practice set for today has been called off owing to inability to secure a suitable ground.

### BASKET BALL

The Shanghai American Athletic Association basketball team beat Mr. Crocker's team by six points yesterday evening at Town Hall.

The score was 24 to 18. It was a lively game from start to finish.

The teams and scores were:

American Association	
Rasmussen	13
Wilner	10
Rodger	1
Woods	—
Ashley	—
Langley	—
	24

Mr. Crocker's Team

Melville	8
Diniz	4
Crocker	6
Lanning	—
Carnavaro	—
	18

After the game the Shanghai American Athletic Association team elected Mr. O. D. Rasmussen as Captain pro tem.

### S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. True-man, Commandant S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. November 24, 1916.

No. 69. Promotions: The following promotions have been confirmed by the Council:

To be Lieutenant.—2nd Lieut. S. B. Neill, Artillery, with effect from June 2, 1916.

2nd Lieut. T. A. Zee, Chinese Company, with effect from September 16, 1916.

To be Corps Sergeant Major. Staff Sergeant S. Wise (King's Own Scottish Borderers), with effect from December 1, 1916.

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### Today's Football

#### FIRST DIVISION FIXTURES

Recreation C. v. St. Francis Xavier's S.R.C. Team:—J. Katz, E. Turner, T. Wigton (Capt.), J. Turner, F. England, A. M. A. Hansen, W. A. Webb, G. Norris, R. J. S. Brandt, T. W. R. Wilson and H. Dawe.

The following will represent the St. Xavier's:—Ed. J. Bretfeld, P. Oliveros, H. Favacho, C. Encarnacao, V. Elliot, V. Xavier, S. Barros, J. Gioulis, J. Noodt, L. Encarnacao and A. Gutierrez.

Referee:—Mr. H. G. Boyling.

Kick off 2.45 p.m. sharp.

Shanghai Football Club v. Police

This first division league fixture will be played on the S.F.C. ground. Kick off 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the S.F.C.:—A. McLean, E. R. Bradley, M. Tonkin, P. Isherwood, W. J. Gande (Capt.), W. J. Brown, P. T. Hollander, D. Campbell, W. C. G. Clifford, E. Lyhne, A. H. Leslie.

Referee:—Mr. H. F. Landers.

#### SECOND DIVISION

P. S. Old Boys v. St. Xavier's

This game will be played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—A. H. Remedios, B. H. Smith (Capt.), A. E. Ferris, T. Roberts, H. J. Sanft, F. Madar, C. Bown, G. Madar, E. J. Cooke, D. Drake, and H. Stellingwerf.

Referee:—Mr. Johanson.

The following will represent the St. Xavier's:—W. Garry, W. Favacho, P. Xavier, F. Gutierrez, T. Baptista (Capt.), A. Almeida, T. Murray, T. Hecke, F. M. Gutierrez, C. Ozorio and A. M. Correa. Reserves:—D. Vega, Favacho.

Referee:—Mr. Andersen.

S.F.C. 2nd XI v. S.M. Police 2nd XI

This second division league fixture will be played on the Police ground. Kick off 2.45 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the S.F.C.:—L. Bertes, H. J. Johns, L. P. O'Driscoll, S. H. Peek, A. S. Andersen, C. S. Cheetham, E. M. Carliso, R. S. Smith, B. L. Cheetham, G. Craigie Ross, and F. H. Watson.

Referee:—Mr. H. Langley.

Hanbury School v. Customs

To be played on the Hongkew Recreation ground. Kick off at 2.45 sharp.

Referee:—Mr. Chas. Thompson.

### OVERSEAS CLUB

"Peg o' My Heart" Tonight

The tireless Committee of the Overseas Club are making a special effort to raise some money for their fund for providing Christmas cheer for the men in the British Navy and Army. Subscriptions are coming in steadily if slowly, but a good deal more is wanted before the list closes upon 12th prox., when the total secured will be telegraphed to London. A considerable addition to the fund should result from tonight's performance of "Peg o' My Heart" in the Lyceum Theater by the Howitt-Phillips Co. when 25 per cent of the gross amount received for seats will be given to the club for this most excellent charity. It will be the last performance of this popular company until their expected return next year, and this, coupled with the object of the entertainment, should insure a big attendance. It will be observed from an advertisement appearing in another column that the committee would like members to display their badges.



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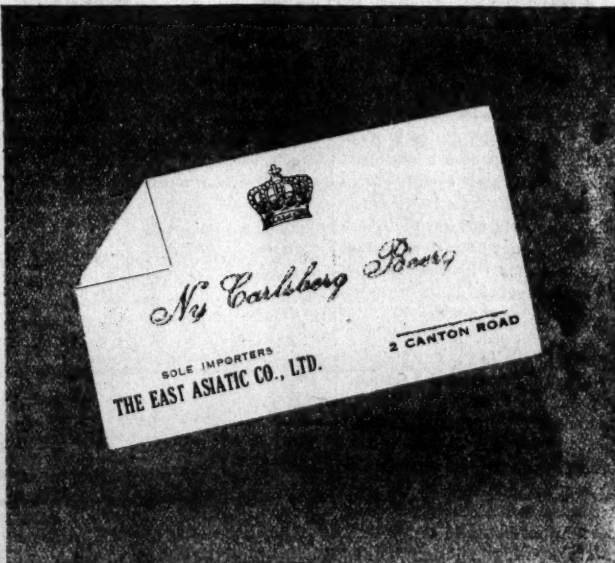
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### WEATHER

Rough weather off the coast of  
Annam. Southerly breezes to the  
north of the Formosa Channel.  
Mist or fog at the mouth of the  
Yangtszekiang.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 25, 1916

### Bethmann-Hollweg's Victory

(New York Times of Oct. 11)

IT was a notable victory that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg won in the Reichstag. How great it was we have no means of knowing; he may have escaped defeat narrowly, or there may never have been any doubt of his comfortable majority. It is likely that the latter was the case, and that the Tirpitzes and the Bassermanns represented only an element that was rather loud in voice than strong in numbers. It is certain, however, that they were numerous enough to make trouble with the United States an unpleasant possibility. The Chancellor's victory was so thorough that it was Bassermann himself who reported to the Reichstag the squelching of the U-boat controversy, and informed that body that the Budget Committee had reached that decision by a vote of 24 to 4. The Center, which was claimed as a probable ally in the camp that wanted the pledge to America revoked, supported the Chancellor, and its leader gave what was undoubtedly the argument that proved effective in the committee:

"As to our relations in America and Eastern Asia, they cannot be governed by sympathies or antipathies, but only by actual interests."

The actual interests of Germany will not be served by a breaking of the May pledge and the renewal of warfare by submarine on the lives of Americans. That is the position of Bethmann Hollweg, and is now the position of the Reichstag. He has averted—for the present, since the agitation may at any time be renewed by some turn in the war situation—a danger to Germany. It is plain now how foolish were the reports that Ambassador Gerard was coming to the United States to warn the Administration of a breaking of the May pledge, and equally plain what Mr. Gerard meant when he said that he would not have left Germany if it had not been clear to him that our relations with that country were in no present danger. Bethmann Hollweg's victory was foreseen.

The peace talk in the Reichstag debate merely displayed the German longing for peace, and did not get anywhere. Mr. Scheidemann's nonsense about famine in the enemy countries and about their "imaginary gains" was counterbalanced by his frank admission that the pig-headed Allies could not be made to see that they were fighting a losing battle, and that "there was nothing to do but fight on." His complaint that the French were not permitted by the censor to know of German attempts to bribe France into deserting her comrades by a separate peace betrays that same lamentable and characteristic Prussian inability to understand the souls of non-German men and women that has been from the first the cause of war and the obstacle to peace.

### More Chinese Political Parties!

The formation of new Chinese political parties—the last things China stands in need of, having too many of them as it is—goes merrily forward. The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) brings the following from Peking:

"Sun Hung-yi and Chang Chi are planning to form a large political party. Sun Hung-yi and Chang Chi

will lead the party and Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and others will support the party tacitly and Hsu Shih-chang and Li Ching-hsi will effect a connection with the Government. The party will amalgamate the rank and file of the Southerners, so as to stand against the factions under Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the plan is making good progress. It will further develop when Tsun Chen-hsuan and Dr. Sun Yat-sen proceed to Peking."

The Sinwupao of yesterday said: "Two large political parties are being formed. One is centered with Yi Yu-shien and another centered with Hsienfah Taohenhui, and both are going to establish a bank with a capital of \$1,000,000, so as to have active movements, while the Ping Shieh is being made the center of a third party."

Meanwhile, the imperative necessity for a national policy backed by a united and harmonious government remains unrealized.

### 'Skookum Jim'

Up near the "top of the world," just twenty years ago this last summer, a stalwart, rugged, native American, fishing and hunting amid some of the noblest scenery of the continent, picked up, here and there in the water-courses of the canyons, shining metallic substances that appealed to his sense of the beautiful. In the course of a few weeks he had accumulated quite a collection of them in different sizes and shapes. Exhibiting a specimen to an itinerant fur trader, he noticed that it brought a strange light into the man's eyes, and he caught from the man's tongue a word that sounded like "nugget." The fur trader endeavored to draw from him where the shining thing had been found, but the strange light that he had seen in the man's eyes made him cautious. He would wait and learn. He showed the yellow pebble to others, and always he heard the word "nugget." Only now it was preceded often with another word, "gold." Soon he learned what a gold nugget would do, for he exchanged one at the fur-trading supply station for things of which he was in need. Then he traded in another, and another, and another, and then—

Up near the "top of the world," where he had been fishing and hunting and rambling, and picking up shining pebbles, the occasional fur trader was the only white man ever seen. A few weeks following the passing of his yellow pebbles over the counter of the fur-trading station strange white faces, eager white faces, faces with a yearning expression, began to appear, at first singly, then in couples, then in scores. And in the eyes of every one of the strange white faces was the strange light seen in the eyes of the fur trader. The native referred to was silent. He would tell nothing. He was watched. He was trailed. At last the secret was discovered. And then began the rush from all parts of the inhabited earth to the Klondike.

The stalwart, rugged, native American, who picked up the first gold nuggets in Bonanza Creek was "Skookum Jim," an Indian, mention of whose final disappearance from the scene has been made in recent reports from the Yukon region. At one time, having learned something of the value of mining claims, he possessed over \$100,000 in his own right. Four years after his discovery of the yellow pebbles the gold production of the district had reached an annual output to the value of \$22,000,000. Altogether, the value of the gold taken out of the Yukon and Alaska fields, as a consequence of the development of mining following the passing of "Skookum Jim's" nuggets over the counter of the fur-trading station, is said greatly to exceed \$100,000,000.

But this is merely incidental. The rush of gold seekers precipitated by his particular find resulted in explorations which revealed Alaska in its true light as one of the most important mineral countries in the world; as a country of coal, iron, copper, zinc and silver as well as gold. To this day, the actual value of the mineral deposits of Alaska is unknown, or, if known, is concealed for public reasons by the government at Washington. It has not been desired that this new territory should be exploited, as have other territories under the jurisdiction of the United States, by private capital in the form of combinations, trusts or monopolies. It has been, and it is, the desire of conservationists to preserve the resources of this one territory.

It is not contended here, nor has it ever been held by his most intimate friends, that "Skookum Jim" deserved any particular credit for the part he played in opening up the Yukon and Alaska to exploration and development. The fact that it was he who found the first yellow pebbles in Bonanza creek is presented only for whatever narrative, interest and historical value it may seem to have. As to "Skookum Jim" himself, a legend is current, up around Dawson and Skagway, that he would have been a happier Indian, during the twenty years intervening between his appearance and disappearance, if he had let those nuggets alone.

### A Famous Yacht

Down in Ft. Point channel, Boston, not far from the open harbor, behind the South station, in a very busy and noisy part of the water front, for the most part unnoticed, unhonored save at intervals, practically unsung, but fortunately unforgotten, floats the America, the tidy and swift little craft that, sixty-five years ago, won a famous victory off the Isle of Wight. She won in that contest against sixteen competitors, and, with the race, she won also the Royal Squadron cup that has ever since been associated with her name. Sixty-five years ago there was much rejoicing along Atlantic shores over the America's achievement, and much planning for her reception on her return. The English, always good sportsmen, were in no hurry to let her go, for they wanted to do honor to her commander, John C. Stevens.

Well might they do this, however, without suffering any loss of national prestige. The fastest yachts of the first half of the nineteenth century in the United States were built by George Steers, son of an English shipwright. He was a designer and builder of recognized ability and had turned out numerous pilot yachts and warships. Up to 1846 the Steers yachts and pilot boats were all of the "cod's head" type; but he built a pilot boat, the Mary Taylor, in 1848, which was a notable departure from the customary models. This led to the planning of a new yacht, in which Stevens took part, and to the eventual construction of the America. She was intended not for yacht racing primarily, but for the purpose of conveying her owner and captain, who, by the way was a colonel, to the world's fair at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1851.

The America when completed was all that Gilbert conceived the "Pinafore" to be when he pronounced her a "beauty." She was a keel schooner of 170 tons, 90 feet water line, 23 feet beam, and 11 feet draft. In general construction, rig and fittings she was similar to the pilot schooners of the day; she had a deep outside keel of oak, and was ballasted by iron stowed on the inner skin. She made a fairly quick passage across the Atlantic and entered for the contest of August 22, 1851, the entire fleet consisting of eight schooners and nine cutters—two schooners and one cutter being larger than she, and the rest smaller. The course was around the Isle of Wight, the wind being light and variable, and she came in easily ahead of all others. Her achievement opened up a new era in yacht construction. Her hollow bow and flat sails were imitated in England as well as in the United States. She became thereafter for decades the model which all yacht designers were engaged in copying or perfecting.

Not long after the victory that gave the Royal Squadron cup to the United States, which country has held it ever since, the America was purchased by Lord de Blaquiere. Nothing was added to her fame while in this nobleman's possession. He sold her to Lord Templeton, who sold her to a ship-building firm at Northfleet on the Thames while she was ashore near its yards. She had been neglected and many of her timbers had rotted, so that partial reconstruction became necessary. Later she became a despatch boat for the Southern confederacy, and a blockade runner. She lay for a time after becoming a prize of Union seamen, among an abandoned hulk in the St. Johns river, Florida; was again overhauled and reconstructed in part, and became a training ship at Annapolis, Md. She represented the American navy as a defender of the cup she won in 1851 twenty years after that event; was auctioned off by the United States government; passed into the possession of General Benjamin F. Butler, at one time Governor of Massachusetts, and finally into the hands of his grandson, Colonel Butler Ames of Lowell, her present owner. Certainly a checked career, but not altogether unlike that of many another champion and prize winner. She has been lying reposefully in her present berth for several years, and there is little likelihood that she will be disturbed, unless it shall be to venture once more under sail, say, on August 22, 1951, in celebration of the centenary of her triumph.

### Making Conversation

Irving Bacheller, the American novelist, was on a tramping tour through New England. He discovered a chin-bearded patriarch on a roadside rock.

"Fine corn," said Mr. Bacheller, tentatively, using a hillside filled with straggling stalks as a means of breaking the conversational ice. "Best in Massachusetts," said the sifter. "How do you plow that field?" asked Mr. Bacheller. "It is so very steep." "Don't plow it," said the sifter. "When the Spring thaws come, the rocks rolling down hill tear it up so that we can plant corn." "And how do you plant it?" asked Mr. Bacheller. The sifter said that he didn't plant it, really. He stood in his back door and shot the seed in with a shotgun. "Is that the truth?" asked Bacheller. "Gee, whiz, no!" said the sifter, disgusted. "That's conversation."

## Rear Admiral Fiske Tells What Visit Of U-53 Portends For U.S.

The professional achievements of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., have caused him to be regarded as one of the foremost authorities on naval matters in the United States. Therefore what he has to say of some practical aspects of the appearance of the German submarine U-53 in American waters is of great importance and deep interest. He discusses the subject in the accompanying authorized interview.

The recent dramatic exploit of the U-53, which has created so much disturbance in our commerce that one might almost imagine that an actual blockade threatened the American ports, is one of the most fortunate things that could have happened to this country, because it shows to the people more clearly than mere argument, history or statistical statements could the possibilities that follow unpreparedness.

Presumably the national characteristic instinct for action instead of words which has created the most perfect military fighting machine that the world has ever seen inspired the U-53 to enter Newport harbor without any preliminary announcement, to leave it with similar tactfulness—and immediately to sink six ships in twenty-four hours.

If the U-53 got as far as the vicinity of Newport undetected, she could have gone into the harbor itself undetected and could have sunk one or more of our battleships without our even knowing the cause of their sinking.

If she could go into Newport she could go into New York harbor or go to Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Boston.

If one submarine could go, more could go. How many submarines of the same remarkable type as the U-53 Germany has we do not know, but we have every reason to believe that she has a great many, efficiently built and efficiently handled. Therefore, this recent demonstration of the capabilities of the new German submersible cruisers is exceedingly important. How important it is we do not know yet. It depends entirely upon how widely it awakes the American people up to a comprehension of demonstrable facts.

That this country of one hundred million people should find itself in such a condition of unpreparedness is unfortunate; that the condition of affairs may be disastrous in the end is a possibility foreshadowed by many facts in history, since similar conditions have been disastrous to many nations in the past. In fact all the nations of the past that have been great and then fallen from greatness have fallen because they permitted themselves to lapse into a condition of unpreparedness of which some warlike nation has taken advantage.

The U-53 does not of herself constitute a great danger to the United States, but the condition of national defencelessness which her startling appearance off Newport illuminated, and which the instantaneous drop in stocks confessed, constitutes a national danger of the most formidable kind.

If one submarine could come across a fleet could do the same; that is, a war fleet of battleships, cruisers and the rest, which we should be compelled with our present active fleet to meet. The chief lesson which the U-53 has so clearly demonstrated is the fact that we should receive no warning of our danger, for if we ever get into war with a real military European country we shall find that it will be almost as difficult to get warning of the coming of their fleet as it would have been to discover the approach of the U-53. The chief reason for this is that we have no scout ships or battle cruisers with which to find an enemy fleet.

In case of war it is more than probable that we should hear merely that a large fleet had sailed from Europe, destination unknown. We might hear no more of it until it appeared in the vicinity of New York, the Chesapeake, the Caribbean Sea or the Panama Canal.

The U-53 has shown us how accessible our shores are to Europe, the pacifists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Long ago the probability of some such demonstration as the U-53 has given us was clear. In fact, it became my duty at one time to point out the dangers into which the present war would plunge the United States, and I did so in my official letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated November 9, 1914, which reported also that the navy was unprepared for war.

The clearest consequence of our national policy of unpreparedness is to submit us to the menace of blockade. Blockade can be established without an actual state of war, without even a declaration of war. It has often been used by nations

to bring other nations to terms; it is an act just short of war.

Many people think a foreign nation cannot harm us unless it actually invades our soil. They do not realize that every great nation of today is like a great business firm, that blockade of its coast would stop a very large proportion of its business transactions and would harm its commercial prosperity to a degree that would depend on how greatly the nation was a manufacturing and exporting nation. Any blow to any of these great national business organizations would produce an effect wherever the mail and telegraph go.

The organizations dealing with foreign commerce in every great nation are so excellent and so precise that the business system by which any nation holds its international trade is like a machine. In fact, it is a machine, with all the faults of a machine.

One of the chief faults of a machine is the serious disturbance that may be produced by a cause seemingly trivial. Such is the case with the machine which the commerce of every nation comprises. Everyday experience confirms this. Order reigns so long as the steamers come and go with regularity, so long as the money comes in at the proper intervals and is distributed where it ought to go and so long as the people continue to live their habitual lives.

Consider, however, what would happen if the coming and going of all the steamers were suddenly stopped by a blockade. It may or it may not be true that in a great country like the United States no foreign trade is really necessary. It may be true that the people of the United States would be just as happy if they had no foreign trade, even if they were not so rich.

But the United States has a foreign trade; and in case of blockade this would be stopped with a jerk, and there would follow a chaotic condition which cannot be described, because chaos cannot be described. Hundreds of thousands of people would be thrown out of employment, and the whole rapidly moving and enormous mass of American daily life would receive a knockout blow.

It is true that wars have happened in the past in which there has been a blockade of our coast more or less complete, and no extraordinary suffering has been occasioned; but in all cases peace was declared before the suffering produced had become very acute. Furthermore, the complicated conditions of trade which now exist never existed before. We were not so dependent then as now on the artificial accessories of living.

A blockade of any of our great Eastern ports would entail many indirect disasters. The sudden stoppage of our sea trade, which of course includes our coast trade, by even a partial blockade of our ports would practically change all the conditions under which we now live. Hardly a single organization in the country would fail to be affected by it. This condition would last as long as the blockade lasted, and would create a disorder that could only be corrected by the raising of the blockade.

It is easy to see, therefore, that the blockading of our principal ports would be a disaster inferior to the disaster of actual invasion only. Even the disaster of the total destruction of our fleet by an enemy fleet would only have the direct result that the people of the country would have fewer ships to support and fewer men to pay. The loss of the fleet and the men would not be of itself an immediate loss to the country, but rather a gain. The loss of the fleet, however, would make it possible for the enemy fleet to blockade our ports later, and thus bring about the horrors of which we have spoken.

The lesson of the U-53, while not establishing the possibility of what may be called an airtight blockade of our long coast at the moment, indicates the possibility of a partial blockade in the future, a blockade that would make it exceedingly risky for vessels to break it; such a blockade as was maintained during the greater part of the civil war by the Northern States against the Southern States.

The blockade would be more distressing to us, however, than it was

to the Southern States, or to any agricultural country fifty years ago, for two very important reasons.

First, the progress of modern engineering has made navies much more powerful.

Second, the great countries now are much more vulnerable to blockade, because they hold so many millions of people dependent upon manufacturing industries who are forced to live an artificial life in cities.

The United States may not depend for its daily bread upon the regular coming of wheat from over the seas, but millions of its people do depend directly and indirectly upon the money earned from the export of manufactured things. A country becomes dependent upon outside commerce through habits and modes of life, just as a man does upon outside air. Therefore a people suddenly deprived of a vigorous outside commerce would be commercially smothered.

To give a rough idea of the possible effects of a blockade on our coasts, consider the fact that our exports last year were valued at more than \$2,000,000,000, which means that goods to this amount were sold and paid for either in money or its equivalent, most of it ultimately going as wages for labor.

No blockade of course could stop all of this, but it seems probable that it could stop half of it after our fleet was destroyed by the enemy. It would seem, therefore, that the primary use for our navy will probably be to prevent blockade. It must be understood that a blockade does not require a declaration of war or entail the costly operations of invasion. A blockade, though slower in its effects than actual invasion, is practically as efficacious in the end, and it is much less expensive. It is cheaper and easier.

The fact that the coast of the United States is so long is an argument often used to show that it would be impossible to blockade it. It is not at all necessary, however, to blockade the entire coast of the United States to create a condition of distress such as has just been pointed out.

It would suffice to blockade Boston, New York, the Delaware, the Chesapeake and the Gulf, say with forty ships. The difficulties and risks of running such a blockade, in defiance of the present increased power and accuracy of modern gunnery, the searchlights, the wireless telegraph and the aeroplane, would be numerous and great and cause high insurance rates.

It may be objected that this blockading of even a defenceless coast would cost the blockading country a great deal of money because of the loss of trade with that country. Of course; but war expenses are to be expected, and the blockade would be far more expensive to the blockaded country, which would be compelled to yield in the end not only because of the blockade itself but because of the pressure of neutral countries.

Of course, the longer we held out the greater the indemnity we should have to pay. The expense

of blockading, therefore, would be merely a profitable investment for the blockader.

It is true, of course, that actual invasion of a country from the sea would be a greater disaster than blockade, and danger from invasion has been the reason given by Great Britain for the building of her own great navy, and it is also true that in the minds of many people the primary reason for a navy has been for defence against invasion.

But why should an enemy take the trouble to invade the United States when it would be so much easier and cheaper to establish a blockade of our coast? A blockade would in the end accomplish everything that an enemy could desire, especially if it were enveloped by the occasional dropping of thousand pound shells into Wall Street and the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

One of the suggestions which the incident of the U-53 has presented to us is the many uses to which a navy can be put. It can be put, like any other weapon, to any use which circumstances indicate. For instance, the Northerners in the civil war used the navy not to prevent blockade but to make blockade; the Japanese used the navy to cover the transportation of their armies to Manchuria and Korea, and Great Britain has always used her navy to protect her trade routes.

A favorite statement for the uses of a navy has been generally expressed in the phrase "command of the seas." But clearly this phrase does not cover the whole case, for the reason that the U-53 was doing something useful for her Government and yet she did not have "command of the seas."

There are some who believe that the probability of our becoming involved in a war with a great naval nation is so slight that blockade is not worth thinking about. Perhaps the time has come when it will be well to consider what factors determine the degree of probability.

It is clear that as between two countries of equal wealth the probability of war varies with the disparity between their navies; and unless other nations are involved is practically zero if their navies are equal in power. Therefore the greatest probability of war is between two countries of which one is the more rich and the other the more powerful. In other words, the most pregnant cause of war is the combination of conflicting interests with disparity in power. We must realize that it is not enough to consider the situation as it is now between us and any given foreign Power, but that it is necessary to look at least as many years ahead as it will take to get ready to meet that foreign Power.

Let us take any foreign Power and call that Power X. How long would it take us to get ready to meet X? Let us say ten years. Question: Are we sure that we shall remain at peace with X for ten years?

This can only be answered by the man so wise that he knows what the international situation and the commercial situation will be ten years hence. Let him speak.

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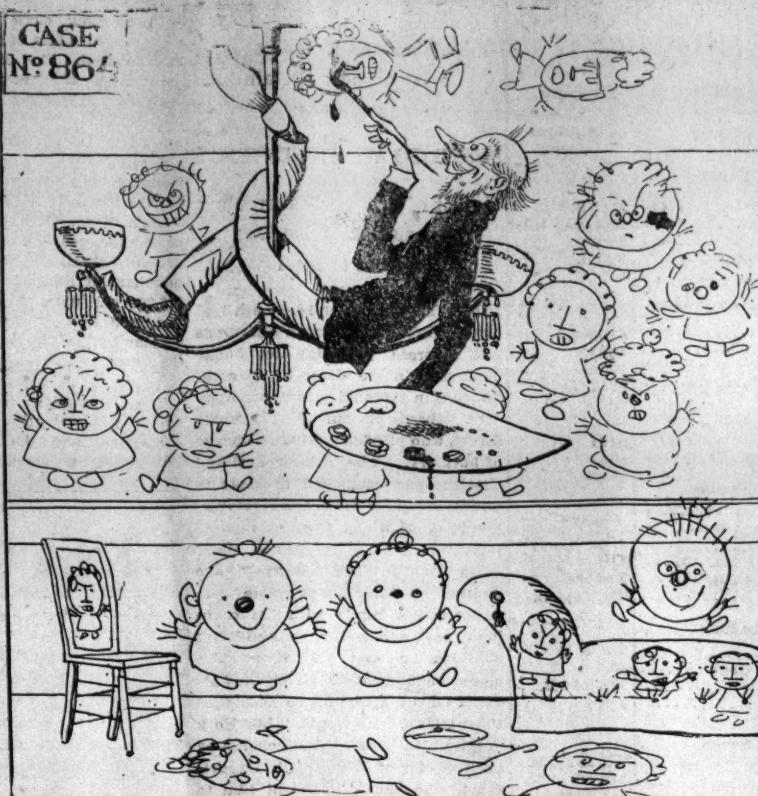
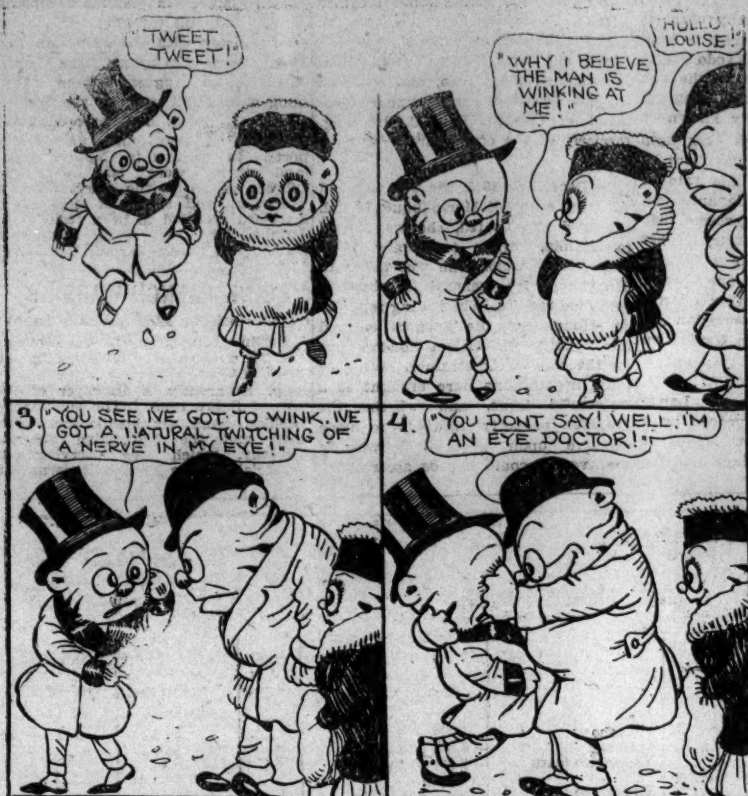
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## All Over The World

A man entered the recruiting station at Victoria, B. C., not long ago, who had walked from San Diego, Cal., to Seattle, Wash. The last lap of his complete journey was by boat to Victoria but behind the ardent patriot lay not less than 1800 miles over which he had tramped, at first because he had to, and later because he wished to do so. He arrived "fit," and now belongs to the Canadian engineer corps. Some day there will doubtless be an accounting, formal, and as inclusive as possible, of the many cases in the present war of which this is typical.

cases where patriots have steered as unerringly toward the distant goal of duty as a bird "homes" for its nest. An eager boy seeking a place was asked if he could do bookkeeping. He replied that he did not know, as he had never tried. The reply is often recounted as a joke, and yet it had in it very much of that "true thing" often spoken in jest. If the last two years have taught the world anything, they have taught the truth of the old saying, "You never know what you can do till you try." Women, at any rate, are convincing

the world of this every day. That women should have, with entire success, invaded the sacred office of "shirt cutter," as they have done recently in Dublin, is only another proof. It occasions no surprise to those who never doubted.

A poll of junior and senior students in the University of Minnesota, to test their knowledge of contemporary men and events, and the facts of geography and topography that intelligent young people are supposed to know, disclosed some strange notions. Edith Cavell and Mary Pickford, Moses and St. Paul, were confounded, the latter being named by one student as the giver of the decalogue. Wall Street was described as "The Golden Horn." The national motto was said to be, "Millions for Defense, but Not One Cent for Tribute." High school pupils, answering the same questionnaire, were rated 18 per cent lower in their answers than the university students. These and similar facts constantly being disclosed will hardly alter until the scheme of popular education includes stricter attention, by teachers and pupils, to history in the making.

Illinois Democrats have named an eminent woman, who is a lawyer, as one of the presidential electors from that state. Of course, now that the precedent is established, there will be other women nominees in this and later campaigns. If women vote for a President by means of voting for electors, it is only logical that, occasionally or often, as the case may be, they also should be represented among the persons who do the proxy work in the electoral college. The Illinois nominee is a lawyer of prominence, has shaped legislation by her contests with legislators at Springfield in behalf of civic reforms, and is to be credited with much influence in winning equal suffrage

rights in Illinois and throughout the nation.

The United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. The gold, silver and copper production for the year 1915 alone was valued at nearly \$33,000,000, to say nothing of the enormous returns from fish, furs, coal and other products. It was a pretty good investment that the United States made half a century ago, and, in parlance of the street, the surface of the territory has scarcely been scratched.

### Do You Know That---

The great nitrate fields of Chile lie from fifty to a hundred miles inland, at an elevation of two thousand feet or more above sea level. They parallel the shore for more than four hundred miles, a lifeless waste, devoid of any scrap of vegetation.

A Swedish bridegroom, among the middle and lower classes, carries a whip. This is an emblem of his authority in the domestic circle.

Rails produced last year in America amounted to 250,000 tons more than in 1914, but 1,209,000 tons less than in 1913.

The game of polo was introduced into Britain from India in 1872.

### Little Bits of Wisdom

At seventeen he worries because he can't make the hair come out on his upper lip. At thirty-seven he

worries because he can't make it stop coming out of the top of his head.

Confidence in another man's virtue is no slight evidence of one's own.

The world is a prison from which no man need hope to escape alive.

A Woman's Favorite Word.—The last one.

A Destructive Force.—The laundry.

Fallen Branches.—Poor relatives of an old family.

## WRISTLET WATCHES

Expanding and Leather  
Gold and Silver

Stocked in all Grades

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"The Swiss House."

1 Nanking Road.

Telephone 218.

## St. Charles Cream Cake.



- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Cupful flour               | 1/2 Cupful sugar            |
| 2 Teaspoonfuls baking powder | 4 Egg yolks                 |
| 1 Teaspoonful salt           | 1 Cupful St. Charles Cream  |
| 1 Teaspoonful lemon juice    | 4 Egg whites stiffly beaten |
| 3 Tablespoonfuls good lard   | (Use level measurements)    |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream the lard, add the sugar gradually, creaming after each addition. Beat the yolks until foamy, and add to the creamed lard and sugar. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately, then the lemon juice. Beat 15 minutes, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites; pour into the cake pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

Connell Bros. Company,  
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

**Dr. John Goddard**  
Optician  
Refracting and Manufacturing  
Toric Lenses  
Invisible Bifocals  
Sun Glasses in Various Shades  
W. T. Findley M. D.  
34, Nanking Road

**INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS**  
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD  
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Specially designed for the weather conditions in this country. Use "COLUMBIA" DRY CELLS for telephones, bells and for all hard working battery service.

Long life and steady action. Millions in use all over the World.

**FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND**

Use "Columbia" Multiple Battery with your car, boat or stationary engine and all troubles vanish, as this battery is fitted in hermetically sealed waterproof box.

For prices and particulars, enquire

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Telephone 778  
Private Exchange



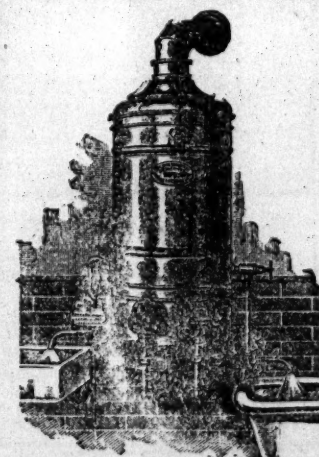
The Paint with the largest Sale in China  
"Cygnite" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate. "Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition. Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd  
SHANGHAI



You can get a ready supply of

**Hot Water At Any Time**

by using a

**Gas Water Heater**

which can be hired from the

**SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**

For particulars apply to

Engineer's Office  
5 Thibet Road.

or Showroom  
29 Nanking Road.







# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital .....£1,200,000  
Reserve Fund .....1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....1,200,000

Head Office:  
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Fr. 48,000,000  
Reserves .....Fr. 48,000,000

Succursales et Agences:  
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengzie, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Pnom-Penh.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:  
JEAN JADOT,  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:  
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.  
W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .....\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver .....18,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors .....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
C. E. Anton, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman].  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Iloilo.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 8 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.  
Capital (fully-paid) .....55,000,000  
Reserve Fund .....24,600,000

Kpg. Tls.  
Capital Contributed by the  
Chinese Government ....3,500,000  
Reserve Fund .....1,743,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:  
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies  
Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Harbin, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong) Tsingtau, Chendze, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsky, Yokohama.

Dalny (Dalren o-A)

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:  
J. JEZIERSKI,  
Q. CARRERE,  
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .....\$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital .....\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Fr. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE  
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:  
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 20,800,000

London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
National City Bank Building  
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00  
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:  
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America.—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—  
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—  
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:  
Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Bala, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—  
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund .....H. \$70,000

Head Office:  
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital .....1,125,000

Paid-up Capital .....562,500

Reserve Fund .....550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:  
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:  
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.  
Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9758

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kunming Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on November 21, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef .....14-20

Mutton .....16-20

Pork .....25-30

Veal .....25-30

Fish

Bream .....20-25

Cod .....14-16

Mandarin .....20-30

Mackerel .....30-35

Pomfret .....16-20

Salmon .....none

Shrimp .....20-25

Soles .....20-25

Whitebait .....20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer .....2-00-2-50

Duck .....40-50

Eggs .....18-20

Fowl .....16-18

Goose .....70-100

Hare .....30-35

Partridge .....35-40

Pheasant .....15-18

Pigeons .....none

Plover .....14-16

Quail .....14-16

Snipe .....45-50

Turkey .....14-16

Test .....30-35

Wild Duck .....40-50

Wild Geese .....50-60

Woodcock



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 27	10.30	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 3	3 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
12	12 P.M.	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
13	..	New York via Panama	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Tenshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	P.M.	San Francisco	Eurymedon	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17	6.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Siberia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
23	10.30	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	10.30	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Br.	P. M. S. S. Co.
25	8 noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 25	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	F. & O.
27	10.30	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Oni Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	2.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 1	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	3 noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3	2 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
4	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Kaikyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yasata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Humano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 27	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
27	10.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	F. & O.
30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Polynesien	Fr.	Cle M. M.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanda	Br.	B. & S.
5	6.00	London via Hongkong etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazon	Fr.	Cle M. M.
11	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
11	11.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	F. & O.
16	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keenun	Br.	B. & S.
17	2.30	London via Hongkong etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
24	..	London via Hongkong etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phenius	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 26	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
26	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
28	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Chen	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
28	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwangsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chen	Br.	B. & S.
30	11.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Hohow	Br.	N. Y. K.
3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
18	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 25	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
25	10.00	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
25	P.M.	Tsingtao and Dainy	Ishin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
25	1.00	Haichow, Echling	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
26	P.M.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. S. N. Co.
26	10.00	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin	Rang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
27	noon	Tientsin	Paoing	Br.	B. & S.
27	noon	Tientsin	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
28	Liu	Tsingtao	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
28	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
28	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinlung	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
30	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengkang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 2	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 25	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	M.N.	do	Taie maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	M.N.	do	Tungwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Longing	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Kiangto	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
30	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
30	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 24	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Nov 24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Nov 24	Wenchow	Poochi	681	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 24	Dainy	Chenai maru	807	Jap.	M. B. Co.	NSCW
Nov 24	Chefoo	Taiwan	1218	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 24	Swatow	Hanyang	1307	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 24	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.
24	Seattle	Hsinchi	1385	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangsing	2809	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	Java Ports	Tikini	2888	Dut.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
24	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1490	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	Hongkong	Wosa	1127	Br.	B. & S.
24	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
24	Hankow	Toyora maru	1468	Jap.	M. B. Co.
24	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	Hankow	Tafo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	New York via Panama	Edvard Bary	733	Br.	B. & S.
24	Ningpo	Kanagawa maru	1676	Rus.	N. S. S. Co.
24	Ningpo	Myogisan maru	5436	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1763	Jap.	M. B. Co.
24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2868	Br.	B. & S.
24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y T P D	Oct. 21	Cruise	Kirano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Briegs
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	399	Kellogg
S. P.	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
E. P.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Mococacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
Y T P D	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decadee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan will leave on Sunday night. For freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Capt. T. Honjoh, will be despatched from the Footing N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Nov. 27 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

AMOIY and SWATOW.—The Str. Tushun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping November 26. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinlung, Capt. Mackenlon, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chekiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongang left Swatow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Swatow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Dainy and Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengkang left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinking left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Essang left Tsingtau for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinlung left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinlung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza for Nagasaki—Mrs. W. W. W. For Vladivostok—Mr. E. T. Christensen. Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow—Miss E. M. Byrne.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.	Date
Alecinous	Oct. 5
City of Manila	Oct. 19
Demodocus	Oct. 18
Fushimi Maru	Oct. 16
Hirano Maru	Oct. 29
Kaga Maru	Nov. 12
Karonga	Oct. 28
Kitano Maru	Oct. 1
Knight Companion	Sept. 24
Machon	Oct. 20
Nore	Oct. 30
Pembrokehire	Sept. 14
Pyrrhus	Nov. 10
Sardinia	Oct. 2
Tokuyama Maru	Nov. 1
For Marseilles, etc.	Date
Atlantique	Nov. 17
Cordillere	Oct. 20
Magellan	Nov. 8
For Bombay	Date
Kamakura Maru	Oct. 19
Nyanza	Nov. 18
For Vancouver, etc.	Date
Empress of Japan	Nov. 18
Empress of Russia	Nov. 4
Harold Dollar	Oct. 6
Monteagle	Nov. 13
For New York	Date
Bolton Castle	Sept. 1
Burmachus	Sept. 18
Egmont Castle	Nov. 20
Kanagawa Maru	Nov. 22
Newby Hall	Nov. 2
Tokuwa Maru	Sept. 6
For San Francisco, etc.	Date
China	Nov. 19
Ecuador	Oct. 18
Hawaii Maru	Oct. 19
J.D. Archbold	Nov. 4
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Oct. 7
For Seattle	Date
Awa Maru	Nov. 9
Canada Maru	Nov. 20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov. 1
Justin	Nov. 14
Kamakura Maru	Nov. 4
Shidzuka Maru	Oct. 16
Tsuyama Maru	Nov. 2

\*\*With English Mail.

## Sicawei Weather Report

23.—The pressure is falling, and a depression apparently forming in the Yangtze Valley. Manila reports another center on the China Sea. Variable breezes replace the monsoon along our coast. Fine and mild weather at Shanghai.

24.—Thick fog over the plains of the Whangpoo and the Low Yangtze. The wind has veered to S.E.; the pressure continues to fall.

## Meteorological Readings

Friday, November 24, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Cent., mm.	753.6	753.7
Bar. at Cent., in.	30.24	30.25
Therm. at Cent., for 24 h.	13.46	12.78
Therm. at Cent., for 12 h.	11.18	11.37
Direction .....	xxx	xxx
Force .....	xxx	xxx
Wind .....	7.5	11.2
Miles .....	10.6	17.0
Temperature .....	51.1	62.7
Humidity .....	89	74
Relative .....	2	8
Rainfall .....	—	—
Radiation .....	—	—

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	4282	Am.	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	3368	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 6	Hongkong	China	1354	Br.	B. & S.	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenan	1354	Br.	B. & S.	PJ
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 30	Japan	Fukoku maru	2958	Jap.	R. D. Co.	CMLW
Nov 23	Japan	Fujisan maru	1128	Jap.	M. B. K.	WTW
Nov 23	Japan	Glenlogie	4877	Jap.	Glen Line	CMLW
Nov 21	Tientsin	Hsinchiang	1253	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 23	Tsingtao	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	WTW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Nov 23	Hankow	Kwilee	879	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	CMFW
Nov 23	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K. M. A.	CMFW
Nov 23	Foochow	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDLW
Nov 18	Hankow	Linhuia	895	Br.	J. M. & Co	CPWL
Nov 23	Hankow	Malaka	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
July 30	Hankow	Meliee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
Nov 19	Hankow	Melan	416	Am.	S. O. H. Co	SOCW
Nov 22	Tsingtao	Omaha maru	1043	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 30	Hongkong	Silezia	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
Nov 23	Hankow	Tehshing	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B X
Nov 23	Hankow	Tuekwo	987	Br.	Geddes & Co	NSCW
Nov 23	Hankow	Tuekwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 4	Hankow	Tsichow	439	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 23	Japan	Yuenkiang maru	1496	Jap.	N. K. K.	TKDD
Nov 23	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 23	Hongkong	Yinchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	CNW



# Germans to be in Bukharest End of This Week, is Boast

Falkenhayn Covers 60 Miles in Five Days; Has Railway to Capital at His Disposal

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) New York, November 23.—All telegrams from London emphasise the importance of the capture of Craiova by the Germans, as the capture of the vital nerve of the strategic railway-net of Western Rumania. The telegrams state that its loss is the most serious blow the Rumanian army has suffered since the intervention of Rumania on the side of the Entente.

At Craiova, the Germans stand 126 miles west of Bukharest and control four of the most important railway lines. Their advance towards the heart of the kingdom continues swifter than ever.

This advance means the menace of the greatest strategic blow of the war; it threatens the bulk of the Rumanian army, which is still battling in the southern Transylvanian Alps and particularly the forces around Orsova, near the Iron Gate, being completely cut off from all avenues of escape. The only alternative for these sorely battered forces seems to be a desperate stand in an open battle against overwhelming odds or a surrender, unless a miracle happens.

With the capture of Craiova, the over-running of Wallachia is partly accomplished. The fate of Rumania is being decided in a series of huge battles, the scene of which is one of the most fertile regions of Europe. 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and 120,000,000 bushels of maize are yearly produced by the fields now over-run by the Teuton steam roller. Incalculable resources of petroleum, so sorely needed by the Central Powers, are among the natural wealth of these districts.

General von Falkenhayn advanced 60 miles within 5 days. The military critics point out that now, with the lowland of Wallachia reached and the Craiova-Bukharest railway line at

their disposal, General von Falkenhayn's troops may be expected at the gates of Bukharest by the end of the week.

The seriousness of the Rumanian situation is now frankly admitted and discussed by the military experts of the London newspapers. The London Daily Mail says: "The enemy claims to have attained his first objective, namely the advance into the Rumanian Plain. His new position endangers the Rumanian flank and may cause a rapid retirement of the Rumanians. The news is grave, as the presence of the enemy at the railway line would enforce the retreat of a large part of the Rumanian line."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The success of the Germans is very serious. It means that the German attempt to cut off the south-western protection of Rumania has gone far towards accomplishment. The position of the Rumanian army at Orsova is precarious and the army will be lucky if it extricates itself without a catastrophe. The new advance does not directly threaten Bukharest, but it gives the Germans an excellent base, from which they can threaten it."

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 21.—In the eastern region of Transylvania, there was only minor fighting. German and Austro-Hungarian troops, during the night, repulsed several Russian attacks north of Campolungo.

On the Alt, some important towns and entrenched heights were captured by us from the Rumanians, after a severe struggle.

November 22.—Quickly breaking the resistance of the defeated enemy by a thrust and bayonet attack, West Prussian and East Prussian infantry, from the north and squadrons of Her Majesty's Cuirassier regiment No. 2, from the west, entered Craiova, as the first German troops, before noon.

## GENERALISSIMO DECIDES QUESTION OF ARMISTICE

Asquith Won't Interfere When Asked to Arrange For Burial of Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 23.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, Mr. Asquith said that the question of an armistice on the western front, to bury the dead, was one for the Generalissimo to decide.

## London Fixes Hour Of Closing at 7 P.M.

Lighting Restrictions and Coal Economy Cause Issuance Of Orders to Shops

London, Oct. 17.—Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, announced today that in view of the restrictions on lighting on account of raids and in order to economise on coal, the government purposes ordering all shops to close at 7 o'clock in the evening in winter, except on Saturdays, when the time for closing will be 8 o'clock.

The order goes into effect on Oct. 30 and does not apply to the sale of intoxicants.

## Rumanians Fortifying In Captured Positions

Withdraw in Jiu Valley To Old Lines; Violently Attacked Near Orsova

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 23.—A Rumanian communique received today, which is undated, throws no light on the position at Craiova. It reports violent enemy attacks on the River Cerna, near Orsova.

The Rumanians have fortified themselves in the positions they have captured in the region of Dragoslavele, while, in the valley of the Alt, there were infantry actions in the center and bombardments on the left wing. The Rumanians have withdrawn in Jiu Valley and now occupy their old positions.

A German official communique states that the booty captured at Craiova included three hundred railway carriages.

## Capture Three German Planes; Drive 4th Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 23.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: "The enemy shelled our new front, last night, on both sides of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Hebuterne."

General Haig reported this evening: "We bombarded the enemy's lines in the neighborhood of Messines, Armentieres and Loos. Enemy aeroplanes crossed our lines on Wednesday. Three were captured and a fourth driven down in its own lines. One of our machines is missing."

Paris, November 23.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: "There has been only aerial activity. Lieutenant Guynere brought down his 22nd machine. We dropped many bombs on the enemy's stations and bivouacs in the region of the Somme."

## \$20,000,000 Railway To Check Hunghutze

Government to Hasten Construction of Line From Tsi-sihar to Aigun

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Peking, November 24.—Owing to the activities of Hunghutze and the lack of communications in Northern Manchuria, the Government has decided to push on the construction of the Tsi-sihar to Aigun railway. It is understood that the survey has been completed.

It is estimated that the line will cost \$20,000,000 and the Government has adopted a scheme for raising funds by opening up waste land and appropriating the land tax in Heilungkiang, which is estimated to yield \$10,000,000. The remainder will be raised in Kirin and Peking, where the provincial authorities have been instructed to raise the necessary funds, without resorting to a foreign loan.

## Swiss Put Embargo On Allied Munitions

50,000 to Be Thrown Out Of Work Through New Agreement with Germany

Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—The Swiss Government, in consequence of the recent economic arrangement with Germany, has prohibited Swiss factories exporting ammunition to the Entente Allies if they are using German coal or steel. This order will throw out of employment more than 50,000 men, among whom there is much discontent.

The proprietors of the factories met today and protested against the order, arguing that Switzerland received Belgian and not German coal, and that the Entente Allies supplied raw material for their ammunition.

## RUSSIA WILL BATTLE UNTIL FINAL VICTORY

Tsar's Government Has No Thought Of Making Separate Peace

Tokio, November 19.—Russia will not make a separate peace with the Central Powers. Most positive assurance of this fact is given in the following communication from the Russian Government, which is officially transmitted by the Russian Embassy in Tokio:

"Rumors have recently been spread by the press of certain countries as to secret negotiations, which are supposed to be going on between Russia and Germany for the conclusion of a separate peace. These rumors have been circulated with such persistence that the Russian Government cannot remain indifferent to that fact."

"The Imperial Russian Government declares therefore most categorically that those absurd rumors can only play into the hands of the enemy countries. Russia will strictly adhere to the intimate union binding her to her valiant Allies. Far from the thought of concluding a separate peace she will fight at their side against the common enemy without the slightest relaxation up to the hour of final victory. No machinations of her enemies will be able to shake this irrevocable decision of Russia."

## Ask Dominions' Help In Munitions Supply

Canada's Efforts Recognised, But More Necessary If War Is Prolonged

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 23.—Speaking in London today, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Minister of Munitions, paid a tribute to the great output of munitions from Canada. A long war necessarily meant the exhaustion of resources. When Britain's were exhausted, they looked for more and more patriotism and economic sacrifices from all parts of the Dominions.

### News Briefs

The December meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall, on Tuesday, December 5. At 7 p.m. there will be a social function, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association. At 8 o'clock a paper will be read on "Some Mission Problems of Today," by Rev. E. C. Lobenstein. A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai interested in missionary work.

The Victoria Theater management announce the debut, on Tuesday next, of the popular artists, Ambrose and Peggy Barker, in "Revue Mad," from The Alhambra and Coliseum Theaters, London, also a special five-part film, one of the best ever screened to date, entitled: "Woman and Wine." The latter is a strong social drama, with a high moral. It is a masterpiece production, by the World's Film Corporation, featuring William Elliot.

A notification on page 12 of this issue announces that the junction line which forms the connecting link between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, will be opened to the public for general traffic on and after Tuesday, December 12.

We regret to hear that the Rev. George Clarke received a telegram from the War Office on 20th inst.

announcing that his son, Lieut. Leonard Clarke, had succumbed to his wounds on the 14th inst. Second Lieut. Leonard Clarke went home to join the Officers' Training Corps in July of last year, and on completing his training was gazetted to the East Lancashire Regiment. He was well-known in Tientsin, and general sympathy will be felt for his parents in their terrible loss.—Peking-Tientsin Times.

The Geographical and Topographical Society of China have opened offices at 33 Peking Road. They have in preparation a plan of Peking with illustrated index, a new map of Chihli, a plan of Canton, a map of Kwangtung, a great atlas of China, and a plan of the Whangpoo river showing wharves and go-downs.

The Photographic Society of Shanghai announces that Mr. A. E. C. Hindson will give a lecture in the Banqueting Hall, Palace Hotel, Thursday, Nov. 30 at 9 p.m. The subject of the lecture will be "Glimpses of Japan."

## JITNEY AND THE BOYS

Jitney and the boys, By Bennett Copplestone. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. \$1.50 (gold). Notwithstanding the fact that an American slang word has been borrowed for use in the title, this book

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370, care of office  
of this paper.

is essentially English. That doesn't mean British; the author loves his England—his Southland.

The story itself depends for its interest, in the first part, on a little automobile—indeed, the Summer spent by the heroes on the Isle of Wight is hardly worthy of narrative, in so far as any excitement is concerned. Perhaps it portrays the peacefulness of England in 1913 very well, and thus provides a background for the tumultuous days of the following year. Aside from the capture of a spy of the German variety—a capture made by two of the boys of the tale, with the aid of their car—one may read the first part of the story and wonder what it is all about. However, the second part of the book makes amends for the lack of action preceding it. Camps, mobilising incidents, and the effects on English family life of the call to the colors are all rather faithfully portrayed, and it is in this way that the book vindicates itself. Such an interesting period may furnish the matter for a dozen stories, and each one may be valuable for its particular viewpoint. In the present case that viewpoint is the one held by the average English mother and father, and we may observe the manner in which the youth of England entered into their duties when the call came to defend the land. That they have done it well—have responded freely—is a

matter on which there can hardly be two opinions; the public school boys of Britain have ably shown us the stuff of which they are made.

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## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice										
Peking-Mukden Line					Tientsin-Pukow Line					
Mail 101	Mail 3.	Local B. S.	Miles		Mail 22301	Mail 2.	Local B. S.	Mail 102.	Local 4.	
2054	534	534	0	dep. Peking	arr. 22301	1904	1034			
2245	1112	640		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 1904	1200	730			
2250	1117	640	34	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 1803	1653	710			
009	1126	640		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. 1803	1045	700			
1915	534	1234	524	arr. Mukden	dep. 22301		1040			
Tientsin-Pukow Line										
Local 5.	Local B. S.					Mail 1795	Local B. S.	Mail 1904	Local 6.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. —	1795	1904			
736	1149	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. —	1804	1941			
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. —	1801	1911			
1126	1590	—	78	dep. Tsingchow	dep. —	1532	1599			
1487	1746	—	148	dep. Tientsin	dep. —	1045	1200			
1884	2051	—		arr. Yaluifu	dep. —	504	545			
7.	8.									
800	2081	—	250	dep. Tientsin	arr. —	704	745			
1000	2281	—	266	dep. Yaluifu	dep. —	601	1542			
1300	058	—	318	arr. Yenchow	dep. —	345	1341			
1315	015	—		dep. Yenchowfu	arr. —	390	1246			
1556	315	—	377	dep. Linchow	dep. —	150	1022			
1816	450	—		arr. Hsuehchow	dep. —	2534	510			
9.	10.									
680	467	—	480	dep. Hsuehchow	arr. —	2285	107			
1156	835	—	523	dep. Fengpu	arr. —	1938	1441			
1326	949	—		dep. Fengpu	dep. —	1406	1406			
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow	dep. —	1045	903			
1848	1300	—	691	arr. Pukow	dep. —	1500	723			
Shanghai-Nanking Line										
Express 16.	Express 30.					Express 15.	Express 30.			
B. S.	B. S.			dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. —	1400	600			
2390	1450	—	0	dep. Nanking	arr. —	1405	600			
700	2100	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep. —	700	2000			
Yenchowfu-Tsichang Branch Line					Linchow-Tsichang Branch Line					
930	1304	2104	Yenchowfu	930	1204	1904	Linchow	930	1404	2104
1034	1459	2204	Tsichangfu	930	1134	1904	Tsichangfu	704	1204	1904



## Auctions

## R. W. HEIDORN &amp; CO.

will sell by Public Auction at their salesroom

Nos. 7 & 8 French Bund  
(behind the offices of Messrs. Melchers & Co.)

on  
To-day, the 25th November  
at 10 a.m.

Sundry Household Furniture,  
One Complete Bedroom Set,  
Camp Beds, Gramophones,  
Tientsin Carpets and Rugs.

On view from Friday, the  
24th November.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.,  
Auctioneers.  
Telephone 4240

## R. W. HEIDORN &amp; CO.

have been favoured with instruction from

Professor Dr. P. Krieg,  
on change of address to No. 22 Whangpoo  
Road, to sell at his residence

No. 11 Whangpoo Road

on  
Monday, the 27th Nov., 1916,

commencing at 10 a.m.

and  
continuing at 2.30 p.m.

The whole of the

Good Household Furniture & Effects

comprising:

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room,  
Study, Bed and Bathrooms, enameled  
bath with geyser, Pantry and Kitchen.

The sale will include:

Garden plants, Lotus, pump, the  
motor house, brass crane, medical  
instruments, medical chair, ap-  
paratus for electrical treatment,  
vibrator for massage, an Egyptian  
mummy, aviary, self-registering  
barometer, pianola, gramophone,  
stained colored-glass window, silver  
cabinet, small Japanese shrine,  
carved furniture, vases and brasses,  
electric iron, carpet sweeper, copper  
box, copper water tap and  
receiver, violin, painter's easel, etc.,  
etc.

At 12 o'clock sharp will be sold  
2 Broughams, 1 Victoria and 1 set  
harness.

On view on Sunday, the 26th of  
November. Catalogues on the  
premises.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.  
Auctioneers.  
Telephone 4240, 7-8 French Bund.

## Notice to Consignees

DAMAGED cargo ex S.S. Fukoku  
Maru will be surveyed by Morton  
and Reeves on Monday, Nov. 27th,  
at 9 A.M., at the China Merchants  
Lower Wharf.

## The Robert Dollar Company,

Agents for Charterers. 11763

SECOND 5 1/2 RUSSIAN  
INTERNAL SHORT TERM  
LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00  
reimbursable at par on the  
14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is  
opened in Russia on the 14th of  
November up to the 26th of Decem-  
ber, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of  
Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted  
before the date fixed for reimburse-  
ment.

Coupons are payable in Russia  
half yearly on the 14th of April  
and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs  
from the 1/14 of October, 1916—  
this is to be taken into consideration  
when subscribing and added to the  
price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its  
Branches in China, Japan and  
India are ready to accept applica-  
tions for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be  
quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to  
grad free of telegraphic  
charges and commission. The  
Bank is ready to give every facility  
to subscribers in the shape of ad-  
vances against the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKY,  
Manager.

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

## BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was bust-  
ed—not a "Sou."

Everyone wondered  
what Bill would do.

He pulled a risha  
from noon until night;

Had a Gordon Gin  
Cocktail and blew out  
the light.

GORDON GINS MAKE  
THE  
BEST COCKTAILS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

## NOTIFICATION

THIS is to announce that the  
Junction Line which forms the  
connecting link between the Shang-  
hai-Nanking Railway and the  
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rail-  
way will be opened to the public  
for general traffic on and from  
Tuesday, the 12th December, 1916.  
Details of the train service will  
be duly announced.

M. Y. CHUNG,

Managing Director.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway and  
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rail-  
way. 11771

## PARISIAN SALOON

8 Nanking Road  
(Near the British Flower Store)

MADAME Leigh, arriving in  
Shanghai from America, formerly  
of the St. Francis Hotel, San  
Francisco, Specialist in Scalp treat-  
ments, manicuring, etc., wishes to  
notify the Ladies of Shanghai that  
she brings with her the latest  
equipment for beauty culture. She  
uses American preparations. Ladies  
desiring high-class attendance are  
invited to our parlour.

Shanghai, November 1, 1916. 1696

## Astor House Hotel

## THANKSGIVING DAY

November 30th, 1916

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER  
and  
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Tickets for Dance & Supper  
\$3.00

OBTAINABLE AT HOTEL OFFICE  
11756

## NOTICE

DR. R. W. DONOHUE, the  
American Dentist, wishes to an-  
nounce that he has returned to  
Shanghai, and is continuing his  
practice at 17 Nanking Road. 11753

## Kiangwan Races

32ND GYMKHANA MEETING

## TO-DAY

First Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m.  
Entrance Tickets: \$1.00 each.

Special Trains 12.40 p.m. 1.20  
p.m. 2.00 p.m. 2.10 p.m.

By order,  
Y. J. CHANG,  
Secretary.  
International Recreation Club.  
11739

HARDWARE  
METALS AND SUNDRIES

## Zung Lee &amp; Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)  
SHANGHAI

## OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

## WELLMAN, PECK &amp; COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 980. Address: 8a Peking Road. 11677

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce  
that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th  
floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new  
offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

## The Geographical &amp; Topographical Society

OF CHINA.

We beg to inform the Public of Shanghai and Out-  
ports that we have opened at 8B Peking Road (opposite  
the Chinese Post Office) under the name of the Geographical  
and Topographical Society of China, and are prepared to  
undertake any kind of Geographical, Topographical and  
Architectural Designs.

The following works are now in preparation:

1. THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED  
INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIH-  
LI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED  
INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANG-  
TUNG PROVINCE.
3. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO  
A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the  
members (Honorary) of the above Society.
4. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN  
PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block  
Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published  
in conjunction with this work.

The Geographical & Topographical Society of China

## Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

## Japanese Water Colour

Paintings

will be

EXHIBITED

BY

M. Kinsen (Artist)

at the

TOWN HALL

from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

on the

27th and 28th Instant.

The pictures in the exhibition  
may be purchased, if desired. 11752

## "Beautiful Lilies From Japan"

Just arrived, all kinds  
of Lilies, Large and Small.

@ \$2.50  
\$3.00 per dozen.  
\$3.50

I. R. C. Garden & Nursery.  
126 Bubbling Well Road.  
11787 N 28

## For One Week Only!!

Commencing Monday, 27 Nov.

until Saturday, 2nd Dec.

We Offer 10% Discount

to retail Buyers

on all our

Harris Tweeds, Homespuns, Hand-woven

and Donegal Tweeds, Navy Blue

Serges, Coatings, All Wool

Blankets, Down Quilts,

Sheeting, Tabling and

Lace Curtains.

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road

(next to General Hospital) 11726

## IF YOU WISH TO HAVE

FRESH COFFEE,

Vanilla Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

## Overseas Club.

## TOMMIES' 'XMAS FUND.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

will be played by the

HOWITT-PHILLIPS REPERTORY CO.

TONIGHT

in aid of the above Fund, and  
a large turn-out of members is  
confidently anticipated. Those  
attending are kindly requested  
to wear their Badges.

By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.  
Shanghai, 25 Nov., 1916. 11767

## MITSUI BUSSAN

KAISHA,

PRIVATE TELEPHONE

EXCHANGE.

Day call (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)

4990.

Night call:—

Secretary ..... 4990

Cashier ..... 4981

Sundry (Oil & Lumber) Dept. .... 4982

Coal (Stk) Dept. .... 4983

Shipping (Delivery) Dept. .... 4984

Insurance Dept. .... 4985

Accountant Dept. .... 4986

Cotton (Yarn, Piece Goods) Dept. .... 4987

11766

## M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description

for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always

in stock

Our entire stock is from well-

known manufacturers, and our

prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please

apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,

Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

## Sam Joe &amp; Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely

fresh, being imported weekly

from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always

in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to

all orders

Orders from outposts and the

interior are carefully packed,

and all breakages will be

promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese

coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-  
room and verandah  
attached, to let.  
Tel. 3482 11765

## 8 &amp; 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic  
with all home comforts,  
'Phone 1946. 10976

## TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small  
rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet  
comfort. Excellent cooking, very  
moderate terms. Apply to Box  
368, THE CHINA PRESS. 11282

TO LET, comfortably furnished  
bedroom, with bathroom attached.  
Apply Mrs. Curtis, 9 Kiukiang  
Road (2nd floor). N 26

TO LET, comfortable furnished  
room with board. Western dis-  
trict. Also another shortly. Apply  
to Box 170, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 11747 N 26

TO LET one nicely furnished  
room, with bathroom, in private  
English family. Breakfast, if  
required. Apply at 57 Range  
Road. 11760 N 26

TO LET, one minute from the  
Bund, Flat—dining and bedroom  
with closed verandah, kitchen,  
bathroom and servants' quarters,  
with corridor and closed verandah,  
electric light and gas-heating in all  
rooms, cheap rent. The whole or  
part of the furniture, etc., could  
eventually be taken over reasonably.  
Ideal home for bachelor or couple  
without children. Apply to Box  
152, THE CHINA PRESS. 11711

TO LET, large and small com-  
fortable rooms, bathrooms attached,  
with board, at moderate prices.  
Cuisine under foreign supervision.  
No. 10c Haining Road. 11712

## DANCING

AN evening class, to be held once  
a week, is being formed for  
Americans. Those wishing to join  
please communicate with Box 179,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 11764 N 26

## FINANCIAL

PARTNER WANTED, for  
development of industrial under-  
taking with unlimited prospects. I  
wish to meet educated and active  
Chinaman who could invest Tls.  
40/50,000, and who would be  
willing to act as co-manager of the  
firm. Advertiser has himself 8  
years' experience in China and will  
bring first-class business con-  
nections. For further information,  
please communicate with Box 153,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 11713 N 26

## SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG Chinese seeks position as  
clerk or typist. Good reference.  
Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 11773 D 1

A YOUNG Chinese, having good  
knowledge of English, translation,  
interpreting and typing, desires  
engagement. High recommenda-  
tion. Moderate salary. Apply to  
Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS. 11764 N 26

BY a German, who has good  
experience in manufacturing egg-  
products for export. Apply to Box  
158, THE CHINA PRESS. 11739 N 26

WANTED, stenography and type-  
writing to do evenings, Saturday  
afternoons and Sundays, by a com-  
petent American woman. Apply  
to Box 150, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 11701 N 26

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED by an American firm,  
a bookkeeper, Eurasian or Portu-  
guese. Apply in own handwriting,  
with references and salary required,  
to Box 168, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 11745 N 26

## EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH conversation wanted  
by German lady. Apply to Box  
173, THE CHINA PRESS. 11750 N 26

LADY just arrived from America,  
has opened a studio and will give  
lessons in piano. Address to Box  
156, THE CHINA PRESS. 11718 N 26

PRIVATE lessons in English by  
certificated professional English  
lady teacher. Reasonable terms.  
Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 11703 D 2

## HOUSES TO LET

16 RUE CORBEILLE, near  
French Park, containing 6 rooms,  
hot water service, tiled baths and  
kitchen, garden, tennis, etc., from  
December 1st. Apply to F. J.  
Raven, Tel. 60. 11772 T. F.

56 BROADWAY Terrace, 4-  
roomed residence to let at once.  
Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.  
11735 N 26

## TRANSLATIONS